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# Victoria Daily Times.

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VOL. 37.

VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1903.

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LORD ROSEBURY

Says Anything Like Imperial Commercial League Would Weaken the Empire Internally.

(Associated Press)

London, May 21.—Lord Rosebery expresses surprise that his speech at Burnley, Lancashire, on March 19th, in which he dealt with Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's tariff speech delivered at Birmingham on May 1st, has been interpreted as in any way supporting Mr. Chamberlain's proposal to establish reciprocity between Great Britain and her colonies, and explains that he purposely treated the subject uncontroversial, because he was addressing a non-political audience.

Lord Rosebery adheres absolutely to his opinion that the Liberal party is inextricably bound to free trade, and that anything like an Imperial Commercial League would weaken the Empire internally, and excite the permanent hostility of the whole world.

GAS WORKERS STRIKE.

Six Hundred Employees of Chicago Company Called Out.

Chicago, May 21.—A general strike of all members of the Gas Workers' Union against the People's Gas Light & Coke Co. was ordered last night by the cen-

## MINERS REJECT DUNSMUIR'S OFFER

### DECIDE TO REMAIN IN THE FEDERATION

Vote Taken at Meeting Was Almost  
Unanimous—Proposal Included a  
Reduction in Wages.

(Special to the Times.)

Nanaimo, May 21.—Contrary to expectations, there was no meeting of the miners at Ladysmith last night. Mr. Dunsmuir came up on the evening train and laid a draft of a proposal before the committee. After a short conference it was decided to call a meeting some time to-day.

From miners who arrived here last evening from Ladysmith it was learned that a good many will stay by the Federation, while it is believed that a large number will abandon the organization. None would do so were it not for the fact that there is no relief forthcoming, and that the men are in straitened circumstances. However, two delegates left this morning to attend the convention of the Federation which convenes to-day.

It is reported that at the next meeting of the Miners' Union this relief question will be investigated.

Parker Williams, of the local union, who has been chosen to attend the convention at Denver, interviewed before leaving, thought that should the Federation fail to support Ladysmith and Cumberland more than it had done, it might result in its dissolution on the Island. He was confident, however, they would extend general support, when matters are laid fairly before them. Nanaimo has contributed nearly all the support thus far for the strikers. Should the strike continue it is reported the men will be assessed 10 per cent. of their earnings next month.

Declined.

Nanaimo, May 21.—By an almost unanimous vote the miners at Ladysmith to-day declined Mr. Dunsmuir's offer and decided to stay by the Federation. The terms of the settlement are understood to be the abandonment of the Federation and ten per cent. reduction in wages. All negotiations are now off and the strike will be continued indefinitely. An attempt will be made in a few days to start the work strike or not.

WINNIPEG NOTES.

Leader of Fanatic Doukhobors Arrested—Eighty-Fifth Immigration Train Reaches the City.

(Associated Press.)

Winnipeg, May 21.—Paropolkin, the chief leader of the fanatic Doukhobors, who endeavored to launch a crusade a few weeks ago, has been arrested on charge of insanity and taken to Prince Albert to await examination.

The number of special C. P. R. immigrant trains this spring is slowly climbing towards the century mark. The eighty-fifth arrived here yesterday afternoon.

A party of husky young college students passed through Winnipeg yesterday en route to British Columbia, where they will spend the next few months employed in railway construction work. The party consisted of eleven young fellows, four of whom are taking divinity courses at Toronto, three studying for the medical profession at Kingston, and the rest are taking up various branches of mining engineering at the Kingston School of Mining.

Chief Inspector Duddleston, in charge of the United States immigration inspection department, and who has been here for several days holding a party of nineteen Russians who entered the United States at Neche in defiance of the regulations to the contrary, was instructed by the commissioner at Montreal to have the whole party deported. He will leave with his charges in the morning, and will take them to be disposed of by the Canadian authorities as they seem fit. The people were brought across the boundary by Louis Feigler, of Neche, who is now under \$10,000 bonds, and instructions have been sent by Secretary Shaw to have the man vigorously punished. The maximum penalty in this case is forty years' imprisonment if a separate case is made of each person smuggled in.

REQUEST REFUSED.

Indian Secretary's Reply to Delegates Seeking Abolition of Cotton and Excise Duties.

(Associated Press.)

Chicago, May 21.—Fire that for a time last night threatened the wholesale drug district at Jackson and Franklin streets did \$500,000 damage before it was put under control. Before the fire was subdued, the six-story building at Jackson boulevard was destroyed.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Rate of Discount Has Been Reduced to 3½ Per Cent.

(Associated Press.)

London, May 21.—The directors of the Bank of England, at their weekly meeting to-day, reduced the bank's rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent. The reduction was attributed partially to offers of American gold and to gold shipments from New York to Paris.

## GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC Premier Laurier Discusses With His Followers Character of Aid To Be Given.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, May 21.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier met Ontario Liberals and the Quebec Liberals in caucus yesterday. The Premier first met his Ontario supporters, afterwards his Quebec followers. The subject discussed was the aid to be given to the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. As there is no opposition to the charter, the only question is as to the amount of aid and what character it will take.

The Premier talked the matter over personally with his supporters and frankly told them his own views. From what can be learned, Sir Wilfrid favors guaranteeing the bonds of the company and taking a first mortgage on the road. If any cash subsidy will be granted it will be very small, and it is doubtful if there will be any. As for land grants, there will be none. That is out of the question.

Some parties talked of the government building, but it is scarcely possible this will be done.

The question also of extending the road from Quebec to a Maritime province port was discussed, and this will be done if better arrangements cannot be made with the government roads.

SILVER-LEAD.

Deputation To-Day Asked For a Bounty of \$15 Per Ton.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, May 21.—Senator Templeman, with British Columbia lead men, waited on Sir Richard Cartwright to-day and asked for a bounty of \$15 per ton on lead products. This is to assist the miners. There is now a bounty of \$5 a ton on refined lead. This goes to smelters. The mines are now closed down, and \$15 per ton is required to enable them to be worked.

The Royal Society of Canada closed its proceedings to-day. Col. G. T. Denison, of Toronto, was elected president; Benjamin Sulte, Ottawa, vice-president; S. E. Dawson, secretary, and Dr. Fletcher treasurer. A cable was received from the Duke of Argyle thanking the society for their message and expressing sympathy with the sufferers in the recent Ottawa fire. A resolution was passed asking the government to build a national museum to secure quarters for the Royal Society and its library. The question of the next meeting was left with the committee. The meeting will be held at St. John, N. B., if satisfactory arrangements can be made.

TESTING YACHTS.

First of Trials to Decide Which Boat Is To Meet Lipton's Challenger.

(Associated Press.)

Glencooe, N. Y., May 21.—Preparations were made early to-day on board the two American 90-foot sloops, Columbia and Reliance, for the test of their relative fitness to meet Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock III. They were to sail over a measured course in the sound. Although the absence of the Constitution somewhat marred the interest in today's race, there were plenty of racing enthusiasts on hand to see the other boats. The first arrival, however, did not find racing conditions particularly favorable, for their was not a whiff of wind during the early morning. But the mainsails on both yachts were sent up early. Columbia hoisted hers while at anchor here, while Reliance sent hers up on the other side before she left New York.

The regatta committee of the New York Yacht Club, under whose auspices the yachts meet in a majority of races this year, had laid out three triangular courses off Glencooe with the start in one of them from the buoy off Matin Rock point.

The first course was a small almost equilateral triangle of about five miles to a side with a provision for sailing twice around. The other two courses were obtuse triangles, one of them having a long leg down the sound almost to the Eaton Neck light, 11 miles, thence over to the Connecticut shore and back to the finish, while the other had the same long leg down the sound, but with another long leg up the sound to a buoy off Rice and then back to finish.

The obtuse triangles were about twenty-five miles round. It was expected that one of these courses would fit the prevailing direction of the wind and give the yachts a good test in all points of sailing, reaching, running and berthing. At 9 o'clock there was a little air stirring from the westward.

WILL BE EXILED.

Turkish General Proposes to Deport Many Bulgarians and Macedonians.

(Associated Press.)

Constantinople, May 21.—Hilmi Pasha, the inspector-general under the reform movement in European Turkey, is credited with having formulated a plan for the settlement of Anatolia, Asia Minor, on the peninsula forming the western extremity of Asia, and the islands of the archipelago by Bulgarians, whom he proposes to deport wholesale from Macedonia. It is doubtful, however, if the powers will permit this. In the meanwhile Hilmi Pasha has planned to summarily exile to Anatolia the Macedonian prisoners, who are suspected of complicity in the recent events in European Turkey, but who have not been convicted.

ARTIST DEAD.

J. Walker, for Love of Whom Widow Committed Suicide, Dies of Pneumonia.

(Associated Press.)

New York, May 21.—John B. Walker, the artist, for love of whom Mrs. Claude G. Ernest, a wealthy widow, killed herself by taking carbolic acid at the Hotel Navarre a week ago, died yesterday at his wife's home. Walker's determination to return to his wife drove the other woman to suicide. The coroner kept the artist locked up over-night, but discharged him next day. After Mrs. Ernest's funeral he became ill with pneumonia. Three days ago he was unconscious, and he never rallied.

## MR. S. M. ROBINS GIVES EVIDENCE

### HIS EXPERIENCE WITH MINERS' UNION

The Ex-Superintendent of the New Vancouver Coal Company Before Labor Commission.

(Special to the Times.)

Nanaimo, May 20.—The royal labor commission held an afternoon sitting at the court house here to-day. Messrs. Bodwell, K. C., and Senkler were present, but all questions were asked by Chief Justice Hunter, the chairman. S. M. Robins, ex-superintendent of the New Vancouver Coal Company, was the first witness examined, and he had been, he said, connected with the company for forty years, first as secretary, and later as superintendent for twenty years. His policy had always been to recognize unions. He had in the early days urged the men to form a union. The membership of the union here, had averaged considerably over 1,000 men. There was not one non-union man below ground. The company had from the outset agreed to employ none but union men.

The company during all the time he had been connected with it had never had a strike. This was due to conferences between the executive of the union and the company whenever difficulties arose. Under ordinary circumstances there would be a meeting of the executives and himself about every six months to discuss general questions. Details were fully discussed if necessary. An effort was made to have wages conform to the condition of the market. Matters could be talked over with the executive, which could not be publicly discussed with a body of men. The mutual confidence between the company and the union had never been broken from first to last.

The company had paid a dividend of 5½ per cent. during good and bad times.

Asked if the men ever consented to a reduction of wages, Mr. Robins replied: "Most assuredly so. On one special occasion when business in our market was so demoralized that it was hard to sell coal, when the matter was explained to the men, they voluntarily accepted 20 per cent. of a reduction."

The officers of the company had agreed to do the same. A month later the figures were revised to a 10 per cent. reduction, which continued in operation for seven years, till the market justified a reversion to the old rate. The question of an increase was raised at half yearly meetings, but never in any shape was urged in face of statements made to the executive of the union. At the half yearly meetings of six months' contract was entered into, revised or renewed. These meetings were in the nature of conferences, no arguments. Difficulties were first brought up for adjustment between the underground boss and the individual miner, then brought to notice of underground manager, and only as a last resort did the committee meet the superintendent. Sometimes this final appeal would not occur in a year, and not very frequently at all times. The men made it a point of honor to try and settle grievances themselves and bother management as little as possible.

Men were paid by the ton, the average wage being per day \$3 to \$3.50, occasionally as high as \$4 and \$5, but this very seldom, and most exceptional. \$80, \$90 and \$100 a month was about the best wage the men would earn; \$3 was regarded as a minimum for a fair day's work. Eight hours had always been the rule.

The employment of Chinese in the mines had been discontinued by mutual arrangement in 1887, and had not been resumed since.

The company had sold town lots to men in Nanaimo from \$150 to \$500, mostly at \$350, on nominal payment in a year's time, but in practice always longer. The last three years, because of a gloomy outlook, the company had not allowed men to buy from them.

Mr. Robins explained at some length the system of five acre lots which the company had arranged with a number of the men, on a lease of 21 years with option of purchase at the end of 10 years. The price of purchase at that time varied from \$100 to \$200 per acre.

Asked as to his experience with interference on the part of unions, Mr. Robins said: "We have never experienced any friction with the miners as a union that we might not have experienced had there been no union." Only on one occasion in the history of the union had the management heard of as much as a hint of the men going on strike, and that was by a member of the executive, who was called to order by the rest of the executive.

Asked as to advisability of men joining a foreign organization like the Western Federation of Miners, Mr. Robins said if the organization got into the hands of unscrupulous trusts it might be used to injure industries here, but not necessarily so. It might be creating a safeguard against conditions that might arise for men to join such an organization.

He couldn't oppose men joining a foreign organization to strengthen a local union. The larger the body of men the more effective their voice. In this country there was not a body of men sufficiently large. There might be needs, to, on financial grounds. If he saw that Socialist doctrines were taught, he would point out to the men the dangers

to be apprehended, but he would not oppose their joining an organization on that ground. He had always felt that his workmen should be perfectly free to join any organization they pleased. If a foreign organization were masters over a local, that would be a grave danger. If they merely helped men in local trouble he would not oppose it. With an agreement such as he had with his men even a sympathetic strike would be impossible. He thought the rights of an employer to employ union or non-union men could not be interfered with.

For the settlement of disputes, he thought the case hopeless if conciliation failed. He had never used compulsory arbitration. If matters got to a dead-lock, compulsory investigation might be a wise step to take. He would not let compulsory arbitration have great doubts as to non-responsibility of board of arbitrators with inner matters of a situation. He would have confidence in a board, and he couldn't see how an award could be enforced.

Men of character had always been at the head of the union of his employees. From an employer's point of view, without a union grievances were easily nursed; a well organized union would suppress anything in the shape of an unfair demand. Where there was no union, separate cliques got together and made trouble. Things got ventilated, sifted and brought to a business basis in a union.



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### MINERS' ATTITUDE TO FEDERATION

#### SEVERAL WITNESSES BEFORE COMMISSION

#### There Has Been a Change in Feeling The Evidence of the Union Secretary.

Ladysmith, May 20.—The evidence given before the royal labor commission at its sittings yesterday would indicate that a number of the miners in the employ of the Wellington Colliery Company have never at any time thought very much of the Western Federation of Miners, nor desired to become members of that organization, and that others who have been strong in their allegiance up to the present, are now beginning to waver somewhat in their feelings and look upon the outcome of their present relationship to that organization with some suspicion. The last witness examined yesterday was Mr. Mottishaw, jr., the secretary of the union, who testified at some length in favor of the Western Federation at a previous sitting of the commission. His evidence was listened to very attentively by the miners present, and the turn which it took showed the attitude in which the men are inclined to look upon masters at the present time. In substance Mr. Mottishaw said that at no time, up to the present, had the local union received any definite assurances from the Western Federation of aid which they intended to give. The men had joined the Federation because they believed it had a strong financial backing, and would give them good support. They had not previously examined its constitution, nor had they made full inquiries concerning it. In fact they had acted almost entirely upon rumor. The Federation has given in all \$700 to aid the miners here. About a week ago the union had received a telegram from Denver, saying that a draft for \$1,000 was on the way.

Chief Justice Hunter: "That draft was on its way at our last sitting; it is still on the way! Would the men not have been better off if they had drawn the \$150,000 which would have been received from the company in that time?"

Mr. Mottishaw: "I think so myself."

Chief Justice Hunter: "Experience has shown that the Western Federation has not been of much advantage so far."

Mr. Mottishaw: "That is a certainty."

Witness stated that on Saturday last a telegram had been sent to Denver, asking for \$14,000 a month, but that no definite answer had yet been received. The union had received a telegram stating that the executive were awaiting the arrival of Mr. Baker in Denver. The computation had been arrived at by allowing \$16 for a single man, \$24 for each child, \$8 for a man's wife and \$16 for a married man. These amounts were

amounts agreed upon for a year, but they would not help to pay any of the instalments that were owing. Some men were purchasing on the installment plan. Witnesses could not tell what the consequence would be if the money did not come; the men would have to use their own discretion in deciding on a line of action. He thought, however, that the ground of preference for the Western Federation would be done away with if the money did not come, and personally he could not see where anything was to be gained by keeping on with the Western Federation, if they could not send the necessary aid.

Asked by Chief Justice Hunter whether the men had considered that if a strike of the Western States should arise, they would be called upon to contribute, witness replied that they had not, and admitted that if asked to contribute to the large strike in the States, after being told here, they would not have much left, at the end of the year.

In discussing the probable effect of a blacklist, because of the men severing their connection with the Western Federation, Chief Justice Hunter urged that it would be a pretty big order for the Western Federation to blacklist all the men present at the sittings of the commission, and Mr. Bodwell pointed out that as there were no other unions of coal miners except at Fernie or Nanaimo,

went so long without any cases that they forgot who the committee were.

William Smith, who had formerly worked in the Nanaimo mines and more recently at Extension, had joined the union because he wished to exercise an influence in controlling things that were likely to affect him. He did not think it was necessary to have a union here, and had joined the Western Federation, not from free choice, but only because the majority had done so. His experience had been that there were less strikes and trouble with unions than where there were none, as many grievances were killed by the committee. He preferred to live at Ladysmith, rather than at Extension, thinking the latter place unhealthy. He thought there ought to be some way to keep out men who came into this country after a strike, and that Canadian unions were enough for all purposes. He would favor compulsory arbitration.

Moses Woodburn, who had been fourteen years at Nanaimo and worked recently for the Wellington Colliery Company at Wellington and Extension, did not think the latter place a desirable one in which to live. It was not likely that a good sewage system would have been introduced there, as men were paying ground rents. He favored unionism as good for employer and employees, but did not approve of the Western Federation. He had an impression that the strikes here had been brought about from Nanaimo, but could not prove that.

He told the commissioners of arrangements in the Old Country between companies and their employees, where the latter were organized into unions, and the companies into associations, where difficulties were settled by means of conciliation boards. Equal representatives were chosen from the Coal Miners' Association, and the Coal Owners' Association, and these constituted a board before which difficulties were first brought for settlement by conciliation. Some things were left by this board to arbitration; only in extreme cases did matters result in a strike. The object of the Western Federation was to teach its members to seize the works of employers, and that was why he was opposed to it. He had joined the organization because he knew it would affect him some way or other when formed.

Andrew Robertson, who had been in the company's employ off and on for fifteen years, said he could not be gald to live at Extension—it was not a healthy resort. He was certain in favor of unionism, but preferred Canadian unionism. The advancement of unionism was the better arrangement that could be made through a committee than through individuals. Real grievances were more likely to be listened to. The disadvantage was that if the majority were unresponsible a man was still bound by his will, but a good deal depended on the officers. He did not think that agitators should be allowed to come into the country.

Six witnesses were called by the company to show that a number of the men were opposed to joining the Western Federation, and also to living at Extension. The first of these witnesses was Harry Carroll, who told of the first meeting at which it was decided to organize. The impression that Mr. Baker had left on his mind, from his speech made on that occasion, was that he had full power to open a lodge here. He did not remember Baker having said anything about the desirability of organization, or that the men would be blacklisted if a lodge was formed and they did not join. He told also of a subsequent meeting of the union at which a motion was passed, asking the men at Cumberland to come in sympathy with the men here, and as to whether having been present at that meeting. The point had been raised that according to the constitution of the Western Federation the men at Union could not come in unless the executive at Denver had approved of it. Mr. Baker had assured the men that if the notice was passed it would be endorsed by the executive at Denver. The situation at the present time was that the men were out on strike for recognition of the Federation, and to-day they had no definite assurance that the Federation would help them. If any of the men wished to return to work, and the union did not declare the strike off, they would be regarded as "scabs," and would, so to speak, expel themselves from the Federation.

At this time Mr. Bodwell, K. C., put in a copy of the Miners' Magazine for the present month, which contained a printed list of persons who were "scabbing" in other places, and also read a number of extracts from the same magazine to illustrate the vituperative nature of some of the writings it contained.

Witness did not think this was a good Federation for the men to belong to. It was really an organization of metalliferous miners, and as a coal miners' union was a failure. It was liable to be governed from the United States because of the larger number of lodges there. He did not think that it would be safe for a local lodge to go out on sympathetic strike, even if it wished to, should the executive desire it, otherwise it would be hard for that local. He would favor Canadian unions, and was strongly in favor of men belonging to unions. He contended that they had a right to organize if they felt like it, but that the Western Federation had only brought trouble to this country. He thought that it had now lost its hold in Canada.

On cross-examination by Mr. Senkler, witness said he had moved from Extension to Ladysmith in December, 1901, but he did not know then of any general order that the men were not to live at Extension. One advantage was that term agreements could be signed by both parties, and one could be sure of a year's work without trouble. The disadvantages lay in unreasonable men getting control, and running to extremes. Had the old union which had formerly existed at Extension continued in existence, he did not think that this present trouble would have arisen. He would quit his employment if he was forced to live anywhere against his will.

Witness told of a meeting at Cumberland which Mr. Baker had addressed before the men there had organized a union. Baker had told them that they were practically the last without the pale of organization; that he had come there to organize. Some men wished to postpone the question of organization, but he said he had come to organize, and would organize a minority if necessary. Those who were opposed to unions were asked to resign. About four or five did so, about 150 remaining. He thought as a method of settling strikes that public enquiry was a good thing, that it brought public opinion to bear upon the matter.

Thomas McMillan, who had been work-

ing for the company for twelve years, did not know why he had joined the union, except that all others had joined. He had never lived at Extension, and would not like to live there. He thought that there was an order for \$3,20 from the Western Federation. He would have made \$300 in the time he has been out had he been at work. This amount he could never hope to get back.

The only other witness called was Joe Bryden, who had been manager of the Wellington collieries from April, 1881, to July, 1894. He testified as to having discussed with Mr. Dunsmuir the non-admissibility of men living at Extension; that the miners were there and likely to continue there. It was his opinion to whether Department Bay instead of Ladysmith should not be the shipping point. Had they secured that point men might have continued living at Wellington. He did not know of his own knowledge anything about the extent to which Mr. Dunsmuir had allowed them to build houses at Extension.

To Chief Justice Hunter, witness said that he did not know that he objected to unions if they were properly conducted, but failed to see the use of them. He thought their effect was to raise prices all round and leave the purchasing power of money the same; that if unions were to exist it would be better for them to be incorporated, as employers would prefer a time contract with incorporated unions.

Chief Justice Hunter asked what the men were to do if they could not get any satisfaction with their boss, and the company kept in their employ as manager a man who was unpopular and had no tact, and with whom the men could not get along. He asked further whether it was a mine owner refusing to allow an appeal to him from such a manager, action of that kind was not affording occasion for the necessity of organization among the men.

To this question, however, no satisfactory reply was given. The questions were followed by an argument between Chief Justice and counsel, as to whether that was not the situation as it was in the present case.

Mr. Bryden had not formed any opinion as to how disputes should be settled. They had been from the beginning, and was inclined to think they could continue to the end. Public opinion might do good as an exposure of facts and play a good part in the settlement of disputed questions. He did not think, however, that compulsory arbitration would work well, as men could but be compelled to work, or employers to carry on their mines, if they did not feel warranted in so doing.

The commission sits to-day at Nanaimo.

#### LADIES RESPONSIBLE.

Mrs. McBride and Others Started a Row at Irish Meeting.

London, May 20.—John Redmond, M. P., has furnished the Associated Press with a signed statement concerning the disorders preceding the meeting of citizens held in the Rotunda last night, in support of the Irish parliamentary fund. Mr. Redmond says: "The disturbance would have been easily nipped at the outset, but the people naturally shrank from using force to remove Mrs. McBride (formerly Maud Gonne), and others who led the disorder. After a while these ladies left and the other disturbers were speedily removed. They consisted of thirty or forty young men, who acted in concert. They were violently treated, which I regretted, but it was impossible to restrain the people. The disturbance was quickly over, and for two hours after unanimity and enthusiasm prevailed.

"Long speeches were delivered, resolutions in conformity with the meeting were unanimously adopted, and large sums were subscribed to the Irish Home Fund."

IN CRITICAL CONDITION.

Mr. Maclaren, Lumberman, Seriously Injured by Horse Falling on Him.

Kamloops, May 20.—A painful accident happened to John Maclaren, lumberman, of Breskville, 50 miles up the North Thompson river, on the 18th inst. He had gone on a tour of inspection for timber in company with Geo. D. Scott, of Vancouver, and while riding a horse the animal reared with him, the horse falling backwards with its rider, pinning Mr. Maclaren with the pomel of the saddle in his abdomen. The shock was so great that Mr. Maclaren was rendered helpless and had to be conveyed by Mr. Scott to the hospital at Kamloops, where medical aid could be had. He now lies at that institution in a precarious condition, and although receiving every medical attendance possible, his recovery is thought to be doubtful.

#### VANCOUVER NOTES.

Another fatal logging accident has been reported, the victim being a Japanese named A. Nakatina, employed at McNair's camp on Howe Sound. The deceased got caught between a couple of huge logs and was so badly crushed that his body was found to be extinct when the body was removed from under the timber.

Official announcement of the acceptance of the rectorship of Christ Church by the Rev. Cecil C. Owen, of London, Ont., was received yesterday by the churchwardens. Mr. Owen will arrive here from the East on June 17th. International Field Secretary Parsons, of the Y. M. C. A., was entertained at a luncheon by the local association. The plans of the new building to be erected here were discussed, and by the enthusiasm displayed at the gathering it is likely that little trouble will be met with in raising the necessary funds. At the invitation of Mr. Parsons \$1,000 was raised on the spot.

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#### STOCKS DROPPED.

Break in Prices on the Montreal Market.

Montreal, May 20.—There was a genuine panic in the stock market to-day, in which four local stocks were thrown to the winds regardless of losses. The break was due to two causes: that affecting the Dominion Iron & Steel and Dominion Coal Companies was the report from Sydney that the Nova Scotia inspector of mines had ordered the closing of the reserve mine, adjoining that in which the fire broke out recently. James Ross, who is now at Sydney, telegraphed late in the day that only a portion of the mine was closed. The other disturbing feature was a report that those stocks would be taken off the market until they were in a better position. It is said that 75 per cent. of the entire stock of the coal company is owned by one man, and that they object to the combination that has been practiced. Other stocks affected were Montreal Street Railway and Montreal Power.

Dominion Iron opened at 23 and then dropped to a ton of lead to 16. Montreal Street had its opening at 25 and declined to 24½, more or less, a movement than it had in a single day for years. Power started in at 88 and plunged down on heavy liquidation. Hundreds of people have been holding on to those stocks for months in the hope of their recovering.

#### Decline at Boston.

Boston, Mass., May 20.—The Canadian stocks on the Boston Stock Exchange suffered a severe decline to-day. There was a 14 point collapse in Dominion Coal after opening at 101; then rapidly ran off to 87; later recovering to 93. Dominion Iron fell from 22 to 19. The decline was largely in sympathy with their weakness in Montreal, and thousands of shares were dumped over.

#### MANY HOMELESS.

TWO HUNDRED HOUSES, FACTORY AND STORES DESTROYED BY FIRE.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., May 20.—A fire broke out shortly after noon in the shoe factory of Cote Brothers, which destroyed that and half a dozen other furnishing goods industries, and 250 houses, leaving nearly a quarter of the city's population homeless to-night. The loss is placed at \$400,000.

The fire department did its best, but the water pressure was poor and it was not long before the fire had gotten entirely beyond control. Then word was wired to Montreal for help, and two steamers and a supply of hose made the run of 36 miles in 44 minutes. Through the efforts of the firemen the market square buildings were saved and the buildings on both sides of the square were also preserved.

By this time—3 o'clock—the water supply was practically exhausted, and the flames were burning in a score of places. People were frantically dragging the furniture from their homes and chaos reigned supreme, except when here and there a semblance of organized effort had been made by the priests to check the progress of the flames. A large number of students did heroic work under the leadership of their teachers. In the end, however, the flames burned everything which lay in their path.

The burned district is practically the same as that destroyed in 1870.

Besides Cote Bros.' shoe factory, the industrial establishments burned include Hudson & Allard, machinists; M. Duplessis; Pegging & Sewing Co.; C. A. Hamel & Co.; Lussier Bros.; J. Girouard; J. Mathieu & Co.; the Frontenac, Union and Ottawa hotels were also burned.

#### CHRONIC TIREDNESS.

Is It a Disease or a Condition?

At any rate, there is ample coincidence of ill ventilated rooms and, still more, poorly ventilated lungs. The blood has declined to a sluggish stress, bearing a great burden of poisonous matter all ready to burst into fever or feed an attack of pneumonia.

This is why your spirits are weighed down like lead, while you feel discouraged and blue as indigo.

Get out into the fresh air, bask in the sunshine, and take Ferrozone. This quickly removes poisons from the blood, quickens the circulation, stimulates appetite and brings restful sleep. Ferrozone is an antidote for the blues, and supplants that dull feeling after dinner by a sense of refreshing brightness.

You will enter into a new life of vigor and endurance, free from tiredness and nervous headaches. In a little while there will be a great improvement in your complexion, and you'll be surprised at the clearness of your skin.

Ferrozone is a medicine to dream about, but still better to use when you are not strong and well. If fortifies you against the strain of excessively hot or cold weather, and supplies a reserve of strength with which to fight off future life.

Ferrozone furnishes life, ferrozone furnishes the entire human organism and brings health. Try it right away. Price 50 cents per box, or six boxes for \$2.50, at all druggists, or by mail from The Ferrozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

#### FERROZONE ASSURES HEALTH.

The British Transvaal parliament was opened on Wednesday by Sir Arthur Lawrence, the lieutenant-governor of the Transvaal.

#### TO LET.

TO RENT—Nicely furnished front room, suitable for gentlemen. 68 View street.

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping room; also bedroom for single gentleman, 120 Vancouver street.

TO LET—Furnished rooms, with all conveniences, or would rent part of house; no other roomers. 63 Michigan.

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished rooms. 175 Chatham street.

TO LET—Comfortably furnished rooms and unfurnished rooms, on ground floor. Apartment first house, Burnside road.

HOUSES TO LET—Edmonton road, 4 rooms, \$15. Green St., 6 rooms, \$15. Head street, 7 rooms furnished, \$27.00. Speed Ave., 4 rooms, \$12. Whitter Ave., 9 rooms, 1 acre, \$10.00.

THE STUART ROBERTSON CO. LTD., 25 Broad Street.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—Near Sidney, fox terrier puppy; half black and half white head. \$3 reward on return to Sidney Hotel.

SOCIETIES.

COURET CARIBOU, No. 743, I. O. F., meets in Caledonia Hall, first and third Tuesday, at 8 p

# 'GILLARD'S PICKLE AND SAUCE'

As supplied the army  
and navy and all the  
leading clubs.

Sold by all grocers.

**R. P. Rithet  
& Co., Lt.**

Distributors.

# D. & H. BALSAM OF ANISEED

FOR THE PROMPT RELIEF AND CURE  
OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,  
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING  
COUGH AND GROUP.

For children it is safe and reliable.

25c and 50c Bottles

Prepared only by

**Dean & Hiscocks**

Cer. Yates and Broad Sta., Victoria, B. C.  
Balsam of Aniseed—See you get the picture of the Parliament Buildings.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

**Victoria, May 21—5 a. m.—** As the barometer is steadily rising over the North Pacific Coast and is comparatively low further south, our weather has been fair for several days. Showers have been general from Washington to California; sharp frosts have occurred in the Upper Fraser valley, and snow is falling in Northern Alberta; from the latter eastward to Manitoba the weather is fair and warm.

Forecasts.

For 30 hours ending 5 p.m. Friday, Victoria and vicinity—Light to moderate winds, fine and comparatively warm today and Friday.

Lake Mainland—Light to moderate winds, generally fair, and warm to-day and Friday.

Reports.

**Victoria—Barometer, 29.92; temperature, 29°; minimum, 39°; wind, calm; weather, clear.**

**New Westminster—Barometer, 29.92; temperature, 30°; minimum, 34°; wind, 4 miles E.; weather, clear.**

**Kamloops-Barometer, 29.82; temperature, 30°; minimum, 35°; wind, calm; weather, fair.**

**Halkirk-Barometer, 29.92; temperature, 26°; minimum, 24°; wind, calm; weather, clear.**

**San Francisco—Barometer, 29.96; temperature, 48°; minimum, 46°; wind, 16 miles W.; weather, clear.**

**Port Simpson—Barometer, 29.94; temperature, 34°; minimum, 34°; wind, 8 miles E.; weather, fair.**

**Edmonton—Barometer, 29.82; temperature, 32°; minimum, 32°; wind, calm; snow, trace; weather, snow.**

PASSENGERS.

**Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—** F. G. Davidge, Wm Constock, Mrs. Bealingsham, Allan Buck, John Sullivan and wife, Wm. Robson, wife and family, Mrs. A. Lowry, Mr. S. O. O'Farrell, Mr. J. J. Rogers and wife, Mrs. J. Bassett, Wm. Farrell, A. B. Goodman, J. H. Kirk, C. Cobbold, Mrs. Kaburn, C. D. Rand, E. Tiffen, Arthur Robertson, Wm Cook, B. P. Gilman, D. L. Watson, Geo. Hart, Mr. Hart, J. Turnbull, J. Moyer, G. Twyman, Miss M. McDonald, A. C. Gordon, L. B. Joseph, D. Kyle, G. Holland, L. S. Nicholson, W. Low.

CONSIGNERS.

**Per steamer Senator from San Francisco—Ardene White, Albion Iron Works, Brady H. Pkg. Co., B. G. Marine Ry. Co., B. P. & Co., D. H. Ross & Co., E. G. Prior & Co., F. R. Stewart, Fletcher Bros., G. E. Munroe, Gandy Fook Yuen, Hinton Electric Co., H. A. Lilly, J. Wenger, Jas. Bell, J. H. Ward & Co., J. W. McLeod & Co., J. W. Wilson, Mrs. Young, W. D. McIntosh, D. F. Hinckley, Miss Doty, Thus Murphy, Miss Williams, Mrs. Barz, Mrs. Breen, G. Butler.**

Per steamer Majestic from the Sound—C. Marcks, Jas Seeley and wife, R. Tyson, R. F. Tyson, Miss Tyson, N. T. Castle, Mrs. Bloomfield, Miss Gien, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Shand, Miss Shand, Mrs. Addie, Mrs. Eliza, Mrs. Moore, and wife, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Long, Mrs. Young, Mrs. I. Miller, C. H. Holmes, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. J. Miller, D. F. Hinckley, Miss Doty, Thus Murphy, Miss Williams, Mrs. Barz, Mrs. Breen, G. Butler.

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## OSWALD TELLS OF THE DELIVERY

### EASTERN WITNESSES' EVIDENCE COMPLETED

Secretary of the Columbia & Western  
Subjected to a Trying Cross-  
Examination.

Yesterday afternoon completed the examination of the officials of the C. P. R. who came from Montreal to give evidence before the committee inquiring into the Columbia & Western subsidy matter.

Upon resuming the inquiry Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's cross-examination was continued by Mr. Helmcken. The president of the C. P. R. said that he did not know that the railway company could have its claim for blocks 4,593 and 4,594 in the shape of a claim. The question of whether the government had the right to go outside the land contiguous to the line of railway for its subsidy was a legal matter into which he did not care to go. The complaint against the government was that a grant having been made and having had the greater part of the proceeding cancelled it and that the legislature, on the advice of the government, took a similar course and passed legislation depriving the company of a right to these lands.

Mr. Helmcken called attention to the copy of a bill practically the same as S7, which was apparently received by witness on May 15th. He wanted to know why, with that in his possession, he sent a message to Brown urging him not to say anything about the action to be taken in the courts until after the House prorogued.

Sir Thomas replied that he regarded the bill as intended to simply grant a subsidy for section 4 without 5 and 6 being built. He had not the slightest idea who drafted the bill. In Ottawa, Mr. Creelman generally drafted the bills. He did not know who had acted for Mr. Brown, in fact Brown had had such experience in this province that he might possibly have undertaken to draft it himself. He took no interest in that detail, but left it entirely to Brown. Sir Thomas said: "I put the ship in charge of a captain and let it to him."

"Well, the ship ran on the rocks," returned Mr. Helmcken. "Yes," returned Sir Thomas.

"That was the fault of the captain," persisted his questioner. "Well, it might be, or it might be the fault of the rocks," returned witness.

In the fall of 1902, when he saw Mr. Wells, witness protested against the non-delivery of the grants. He assumed from the remarks of the Chief Commissioner that the ministers would seek legal advice, and if he found the company had the right to them they would be handed over.

Mr. Helmcken asked what he meant in his letter in reply to the memorandum submitted by Wells, when he referred to the crying need of British Columbia not being additional railway mileage at the expense of the government, but more energetic work in the forest, field and mine, and which was apparent to every person familiar with the conditions that prevailed in the province who had not been unduly influenced by the methods of railway speculators and contractors.

Witness said that in doing so he was moved by the fact that from session to session the time of the legislature was being taken up by granting all kinds of charters to all kinds of people to build railway lines in British Columbia.

He added that to him were far more important matters, such as the irrigation of the valleys, the rapid utilization of the forest products, the development of its mineral resources. These all required attention, and would have given much better returns than the promoting of railways. He added that in doing so he had in view that whenever an application was made by his company for a charter, rival applications invariably were forthcoming. He had known these self-same charters, when granted, to come to his attention again, as a protest was made from Minneapolis or New

York. He said he had intended some time to build a line through the Nicola valley; in fact he had hoped this year to do something in that way. He did not want to be threatened by the government using its resources to aid some rival.

Mr. McCaul inquired after his present salary, but this was ruled out of order by the committee.

In reply to Mr. McCaul, witness said



## SUNLIGHT SOAP

With ordinary soap a woman has to work so hard and so long on wash day that she has no time for preparing any of the family meals. Wash day is a trial, and the good wife faces each with a sigh of despair.

Sunlight Soap makes all the difference in the world. No toiling—no rubbing—no boiling—less than half the labor with much better results. Most women are all through their wash by twelve o'clock when they wash with Sunlight Soap the Sunlight way. It makes child's play of work.

### ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR.

*Sunlight Soap washes the clothes white and won't injure the hands.*  
LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO.

led him to believe that he was not going to take the grants back to Victoria, but that he was going to remain in the East for a little time, and would return them before he left for the West.

Witness said this was what he understood.

This terminated the cross-examination of Sir Thomas, and Mr. Oswald, secretary of the Columbia & Western, was called to give his evidence.

H. C. Oswald, who is also chief clerk to Secretary Drinkwater, of the C. P. R., said that the only matter which he had any connection with related to the delivery of the crown grants. He said that on November 20th, 1901, Wells handed him certified copies of the orders-in-council dated 10th September, and 25 crown grants on the understanding that he would call in the morning and get receipts for them. He took them back to his vault and deposited them there. Wells came in some time afterwards and wanted two of the back. Witness refused, and said he would give the receipts in the morning. He made out the receipts, but learned after doing so that two of the grants were to go back. "I took up the receipts," he added, "and turned out new ones." Wells came in next morning and got the receipts and these two grants." After the present investigation began he had told Sir Thomas that these grants had been in his possession for 24 hours.

Cross-examined by Mr. Duff, witness said the files of correspondence between Brown's office and Montreal would be supposed, he kept in Vancouver. He did not know that that was sent to Montreal. He never heard that this took place. He personally drew up the receipts. On the evening of the 20th he drew them up on the instructions of the president, he thought. He got information that the grants were satisfactory. He must have acted under instructions from the president, Mr. Drinkwater or Mr. Creelman. He drafted the receipts on the evening of the 20th, and informed Sir Thomas of it. Sir Thomas seemed surprised, and said he remembered telling Mr. Wells that he might retain these grants, but had never known that the grants were in the possession of the company.

In reply to Mr. McPhillips, Mr. Oswald said Wells handed the crown grants over to him. He treated them in the ordinary way. Most of the grants came by mail. He deposited these in the vault as a specimen of the company. Wells handed them over on the understanding that they were delivered. He would have given a receipt then and there if Wells had asked for it. It was then that he returned in the morning.

When the Chief Commissioner asked for which two, Witness told him that if he was entitled to these two grants he would get them in the morning when he got the receipts. Wells came in the morning through the legal department.

He had read in the paper the statement of Wells that the grants had not been handed over. He recollects that he had 25 grants in his possession, and informed Sir Thomas of it. Sir Thomas seemed surprised, and said he remembered telling Mr. Wells that he might retain these grants, but had never known that the grants were in the possession of the company.

In reply to Mr. Helmcken, witness said Wells was given all the grants, and he selected these two.

Jas. Creelman, solicitor of the C. P. R., was then examined. He said he came into the service of the company very shortly before this question came up. He acted really in an advisory capacity. His first connection with the matter was on November 20th, 1901. He was called into the president's room, where Wells and he were discussing the question of crown grants. Sir Thomas said that Wells said that the question had been raised as to the government's power under the Subsidy Act to grant two particular blocks. Witness got the Subsidy Act, read section 6 two or three times and came to the conclusion that short time was scarcely sufficient to induce him to give a final opinion. He, however, remembered that he suggested why should this come up now when the grants were issued. Mr. Wells wanted to decide. Witness suggested that he would look more fully into the matter, and would give an answer later. The president turned to Wells, and said in effect, "Well, I don't want to embarrass your government. If you want to retain these a few days I have no objection." Witness went out, and Wells came into his room and discussed the matter. Wells came in next morning. "I think Wells and Oswald passed in and out of my room in connection with these receipts. I knew that Wells was going to retain these two grants, and put in the receipt, something to show that the grants received were only in partial consideration of the company's claim." He didn't know at that time that the grants had been given over to Mr. Oswald. In the morning he adhered to his first opinion as to the right of the government to grant these lands. It was then that Wells raised the question of Mr. Green shields being consulted. Witness certainly did not object to Wells consulting Green shields. He could not, however, see any purpose to be served by his discussing the matter with Green shields. It had been made clear to his mind that actual delivery was not necessary in order to transfer title as in an ordinary conveyance.

"I immediately put him on Grape-Nuts with good, rich milk and just a little pinch of sugar. He exclaimed when I came next day 'Why doctor I never ate anything so good or that made me feel so much stronger.' I am pleased to say that Grape-Nuts cured him, but he had to stick to it for two or three weeks, then he began to branch out a little with rice or an egg or two. He got entirely well in spite of his almost hopeless condition. He gained 22 pounds in two months which at his age is remarkable.

I could quote a list of cases where Grape-Nuts has worked wonders." This doctor's name will be given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich., on application.

Mr. Helmcken asked if in the time of the Semlin negotiations it was not followed by proposed legislation.

Sir Thomas replied that it had, and that a bill was introduced. He supposed that would have had to be followed by legislation if there had been a departure from the Subsidy Act.

He knew nothing until within the last few days of this clause in bill S7, under which these blocks could have been secured.

Mr. McCaul asked if he had understood Sir Thomas to say that Wells had

concerned. The government, he expected, would intervene, as had been done in Ontario in many cases, and that in that way a decision would be reached, which the government would abide by. This was accordingly done.

Mr. Wells, raising the question as to the government's right to issue the grants, never inferred that the matter was incomplete, and that they might not be delivered. He told Mr. Wells that the company was prepared to take them and to take full responsibility. Witness said that he could not see any use in discussing it now after the grants had been passed.

This concluded the examination of the C. P. R. officials from Montreal. Mr. Brown, however, will be recalled.

The committee adjourned at 6.15 until to-day.

FASTER TIME TO CHICAGO.

The Northwestern Line Again Leads by Improving Train Service.

The Northwestern line has reduced the running time of their famous Northwestern Limited between St. Paul and Chicago to 16 hours, now making the run in as even twelve hours.

This is the fastest time scheduled for any of the Limiteds. St. Paul-Chicago trains and General Passengers and Trains says it was the effort made to meet the demands of the constantly increasing patronage of this fine train for an earlier arrival in Chicago.

The Northwestern line connects the Union Depot in Minneapolis 8.00 p. m., St. Paul 8.30 p. m., but now arrives Chicago at 8.30 a. m., thus insuring connections with trains for the East and South.

It is this that is most interesting to recall that the Northwestern line was the first to operate a train having the appointments and luxuries of the present day. It claims that this is the first Pullman sleeping cars between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago; the first compartment cars, the first parlor cars, the first dining cars, the first observation car.

It is also noteworthy that the Northwestern carry more passengers in and out of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago than any other railroad.

PILL-PRICE.—The days of 25 cents a box for pills are numbered. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills at 10 cents a vial are safer, easier and pleasant to take. Cure Constipation, Sick and Nervous Headaches, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, and all troubles arising from liver disorder. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—133.

Mr. McCaul said he had not done so because he had no instructions.

"Who gave you instructions to return the grants?" asked Mr. McCaul. "Was it the president?"

Mr. Oswald replied that he supposed it was.

"Then the president must have known that you had these?" retorted Mr. McCaul, and without waiting for a reply demanded: "When did you connect this story?"

In reply to Mr. McPhillips, Mr. Oswald said Wells handed the crown grants over to him. He treated them in the ordinary way. Most of the grants came by mail. He deposited these in the vault as a specimen of the company. Wells handed them over on the understanding that they were delivered. He would have given a receipt then and there if Wells had asked for it.

It was then that he returned in the morning.

When the Chief Commissioner asked for which two, Witness told him that if he was entitled to these two grants he would get them in the morning when he got the

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The TIMES is also on sale at the following places:

Seattie—Lowman's, Harbour, 616 First Ave. (opposite Pioneer Square); Vancouver—Galloway & Co., New Westminster; H. Morey & Co., Kamloops; Smith Bros., Dawson; & White Horse—Bennett News Co., Rossland; M. W. Simpson, Nanaimo; E. Pimbury & Co.,

#### DOMINION REDISTRIBUTION.

The last redistribution of constituencies for the Dominion House was the cause of an acrimonious discussion which dragged along for months. Under the plan adopted by the Laurier government the basis of adjustment was agreed upon in a few minutes, and there is a probability that the most delicate matter with which governments are called upon to deal may be disposed of after little more than just enough opposition to satisfy the conscience of the Conservative party and let its supporters in the country know that it is performing the duty of an opposition. For the province of Ontario the unit of population will be 25,000. All counties under that unit and up to a unit and a half are entitled to one member. Counties over a unit and a half and up to two units will be accorded three members. The total representation of Ontario will be 86 members. Under the redistribution two new members must be given to New Ontario, and the addition of the suburban population to Toronto will mean another member for that city. Including the six which the province must lose by its failure to increase in the necessary proportion of population, this makes nine members to come off old Ontario's representation.

With respect to the other provinces, there will be no changes of counties in Quebec, but all the provincial and township alterations made at the last general election are remedied and original county limits re-established.

In Nova Scotia Victoria will be merged in Cape Breton, and Pictou is to lose a member. In Prince Edward Island representation will be in accordance with constitutional rights. In New Brunswick Albert will be merged in Kings.

#### THE INVESTIGATION.

The investigation proceeding across the bay has reached the final stages. That is something to be devoutly thankful for. The limitations of the English language interpose an insurmountable barrier to such comments would do full justice to the case. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has added his testimony to that already taken, and notwithstanding the fact that he made a favorable impression, he left the mystery as deep and unfathomable as ever, the statements of ministers and other deponents as irreconcilable as ever. One point is clear enough, however, and that should assist the committee in arriving at a speedy conclusion as to the nature of the report they intend to present. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company was specially anxious to secure two particular blocks of land known by its agent to be particularly rich in materials valuable to its business as a large consumer of fuel. It desired to be placed in possession of some weapon whereby to club the Crow's Nest Coal Company into literal compliance with an agreement entered into between the two concerns in regard to the terms of which there seems to have been a misunderstanding. It is claimed, of course, by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy that if the coal had been placed in the hands of his company by the government it would have been used in an entirely benevolent manner. If a certain transfer of a land grant had taken place the C. P. R. might have been relieved of a specified legal obligation towards the coal company, but the moral claims would have been admitted and discharged to the very letter. Still the positions of the two warring concerns would have been reversed, which would have been a very desirable consummation even from the point of view of such a mellow-minded, altruistic and non-aggressive institution as the C. P. R.

Then there is the ghost of the Pacific Coal Company to be laid. The company may have been merely a phantom, as claimed by Sir Thomas. It is possible, however, that if the opinion of the Crow's Nest Coal Company could be obtained it would be found to coincide with ours that if the deal with the government, or failing with the government, with the House, had gone through, that ghost would have assumed very substantial form, would have been a very busy spook indeed, and would have had coal in the market with the least possible loss of time. There is no doubt there were men in the government and in the House that were conspiring to that end.

A great deal of what has been disclosed by the evidence is beyond comprehension, except upon the assumption that there was a plot on foot that was not hatched with a single eye to the welfare of the province. If the Canadian Pacific Railway Company merely wanted the grants to which it was legally entitled, surely it was not necessary for it to keep its "executive agent" constantly upon the ground spurring the government on to do what it was legally obliged to do. There has never yet been a government in British Columbia that by its acts exhibited a desire to incur the hostility of the C. P. R. That company has never had any reason to dread the opposition of governments in this province. As M. Brown reports himself to have said in an eloquent plea to the executive council for justice: "It is not necessary, Mr. Dunsmuir, for me to assure you that the company have no desire to embarrass the government. You have had too many practical demonstrations of its goodwill towards you to look upon it as an enemy." Now it surely could not have occurred to the government that the Legislature would interpose any objections to the railway company securing all that was due under the subsidy acts. The ministers had received too many practical evidences of the goodwill of the C. P. R. to entertain any doubts as to the sentiments of the company. Here were the two parties each bound to do the fullest measure of justice to the other. Wherefore the necessity for all the intriguing and mystery which have characterized their actions? Why all the journeys to and fro, the lobbying, and the final evasion and lying in the attempt to escape the consequences of acts which on the surface were perfectly innocent and justifiable?

It is all very perplexing. Part of the House was willing to endorse the deal, but upon conditions which were thought too onerous by the company. The conspirators halted too long on the brink of the guilt of political expediency. Then they became alarmed by the persistency of the members who wanted to know. And the whole plot was revealed, or rather fragments of it escaped, and those who care to take the trouble may put them together according to their individual bias and contemplate with satisfaction they can finished structure.

We are satisfied the province hopes

the committee will lose no time in making its report and the Legislature just as little in acting upon it. In case there should develop a disposition to follow precedents unworthy of British Columbia or any other self-respecting country for the purpose of evading an appeal to the people, we have no doubt the Lieutenant-Governor will adopt a course which can only be undertaken under the deepest sense of responsibility. The rescue must be removed from the province. That is a duty which must be entrusted to the people.

#### LATEST SCANDAL.

One would have thought the government of British Columbia to be involved deeply enough in the mire already. But scandals accumulate. The Island Power Company was understood to get from the Lands and Works Department a reserve of one hundred square miles of timber for conversion into wood pulp. In reality about seven hundred square miles has been reserved. Some one made a "clerical error," or neglected to verify the data furnished the department. There is something radically wrong about the manner of conducting business in the departments. Here are drafts of orders in council and bills floating in through the windows, coming from no one knows whither, followed a few months later by this incomprehensible multiplication of the area of a grant. Surely there has been enough trouble in solving mysteries already, without the addition of this latest matter for investigation. There will probably be trouble over this thing and charges of repudiation. The concessionaires claim they have transferred their multiplied interest to an English syndicate and will naturally hold that the government cannot honorably withdraw.

They will come the complications. It may be true the transfer was made hastily and should be quite as much a subject for suspicion as the original concession is, but such an allegation will not relieve the government from embarrassment.

And its present situation should be sufficiently embarrassing. The ministers have evidently lost their grasp of things.

They should resign. The Legislature

will perform an act of mercy if when it meets again it grants supply without loss of time. Then the government can resign or be kicked out, which ever course it believes most fully consorts with the poor remains of its dignity.

The C. P. R. hotel scheme is now before the ratepayers of Victoria in definite form. It is in the hands of men who will not permit it to slip out of sight and never be heard of again for a decade or so. If Sir Thomas Shaughnessy is in earnest Victorians will soon receive proof of it. According to the act under which Victoria is permitted to carry on business it appears the concessions asked by the president of the C. P. R. cannot be granted. But that obstacle will scarcely stand in the way if it be found that the

introduction of the Hambleden Head.

Another queer cleric is the Rev. A. B. Chambers, who addressed the Toronto Ministerial Association yesterday on the subject of the theatre. He confessed that he never went to any theatrical performance, but he was quite certain that the theatre is "beyond redemption." Mr. Chambers may be a very good man, but on this question his testimony must be ruled out as hearsay evidence.

A PURELY VEGETABLE CORN CURE.

Putnam's Corn Extractor contains no acids, but is entirely vegetable in composition. Putnam's never stings or causes discomfort. It cures quickly, painlessly, permanently.

## Prize Cups and Goblets

A splendid assortment in Sterling Silver, Silverplate, English Oak and Britannia Metal, at prices ranging from \$3.00 to \$75.00 each, suitable for any event.

### Enamelled Souvenirs

In great variety at moderate prices.

## C. E. Redfern,

43 GOVERNMENT STREETS.

ESTABLISHED 1862. TELEPHONE 118.

## Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd.

DEALERS IN

### HARDWARE

Lawn Mowers, Wire Netting, Hose and Garden Tools, English and Norway Iron, Steel, Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods, Builders' Hardware, Mining, Logging and Blacksmiths' Supplies, Trucks, Scales, Wheelbarrows and Contractors' Plant, etc.

Telephone 3. P. O. Box 423. Wharf St. Victoria, B. C.

## Cottage Hams

Small and Lean.

15c per Pound.

Hardress Clarke, 86 Douglas Street.

people of Victoria desire to take advantage of the offer. The value of the flats in their present condition is a very indefinite quantity. Such a structure as it is proposed to erect would certainly have a very stimulating effect upon surrounding values. Whether values would be enhanced to such an extent as to make the part left worth on the market as much as the whole was in its original state is problematical. Men of practical knowledge on the subject of real estate hold that the citizens would not only direct gainers to a considerable extent, but indirect beneficiaries to a vast extent by the erection of the hotel. There will be further opportunity of considering that aspect of the matter.

We knew that speech of Mr. Chamberlain's would create an uproar. It has, and in other countries besides Great Britain. There may be ups and downs to the question now—that it has been definitely brought forward, the Colonial Secretary may not live to see it finally disposed of, but it will remain a live political topic until it is firmly grasped and ultimately overcome. Foreign nations will force a settlement.

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For the information of a correspondent we may state that Dr. Jameson was sentenced by the courts to fifteen months' imprisonment for the part he played in the raid which will be known to history by his name.

MR. GAMEY'S COUNSEL.

Toronto Star.

Mr. Gamey's counsel have now a curious task before them. If they prove his charges—that he received the money—they will prove at the same time that he meant to keep it.

If they prove Mr. Stratton a briber, it will have been proved by Mr. Gamey's own testimony that he was bribed.

If they succeed in expelling Mr. Stratton from the legislature, they will succeed also in expelling Mr. Gamey.

On the other hand, if they do not convict Mr. Stratton of bribery, they do convicted Mr. Gamey of perjury.

This is the extraordinary position Mr. Gamey's counsel find themselves in.

WHY TEACHERS LAUGH.

Philadelphia Record.

The following are copies of two cases recently received by a Philadelphia school teacher:

Dear Madam.—Kindly excuse Tommy for being absent. He fell down the seller stairs just before school time. At first we thought his internal inside was injured, but the doctor said it was the bruising of the appendicums of the outside was much. However, he narrowly escaped fatal death.

Dear Teacher.—Please excuse James for being absent. We have a pet goat and he ate up his Jameson pants. His father couldn't get him any until yesterday.

Mrs. —

HEARSAID EVIDENCE.

From the Hambleden Head.

Another queer cleric is the Rev. A. B. Chambers, who addressed the Toronto Ministerial Association yesterday on the subject of the theatre. He confessed that he never went to any theatrical performance, but he was quite certain that the theatre is "beyond redemption."

Mr. Chambers may be a very good man, but on this question his testimony must be ruled out as hearsay evidence.

A PURELY VEGETABLE CORN CURE.

Putnam's Corn Extractor contains no acids, but is entirely vegetable in composition.

Putnam's never stings or causes discomfort. It cures quickly, painlessly, permanently.

VICTORIA THEATRE

FRIDAY, MAY 22.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Wilfred Clarke's Refreshing and Deliciously Funny Comedy.

Lump or Sack ..... \$1.00 per ton

Washed Nuts ..... \$1.00 per ton

Delivered to any part within the city limits.

OFFICE, 26 BROAD ST.

TELEPHONE 627.

SANTA-L-MIDY

Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhoea and Runnings in 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

JAMES BAKER & CO.

### NEW SUITS FOR BOYS

At One-Third Off.,  
Friday

## SPENCER'S

Western Canada's Big Store.

### NEW SUITS FOR BOYS

At One-Third Off.,  
Friday

## 24th of May Millinery

Our work rooms have been able to turn out more hats this week for stock than for orders and we have a nice lot ready for the next two days, at popular prices, \$3.50 to \$10.00. New Panamas, New Boaters and Sailors, and a splendid lot of Children's Sun Hats.

### Women's Gloves for the 24th

Washable Kid Gloves are growing in demand. They are dressy and at the same time practical; for they are perspiration proof, and when soiled, a little soap and water will make them as fresh as ever. Tan colors ..... \$1.00 and \$1.50 pair

White Chamois Gloves ..... \$1.75 and \$2.00

Children's Cotton Gloves, 10c. to 25c.

Ladies' Cotton Gloves ..... 15c. to 25c.

Lisle, Silk and Lace Gloves and Mitts ..... 25c. to 50c.

## Boys' Clothing

To-morrow we place on sale a consignment of Suits at One-Third less than regular value.

These Suits came to hand this week from the makers, consigned to a clothing house in the city, but were not delivered for reasons best known to themselves. The makers' representative being in the city, asked us to make an offer for them, which we did, and our offer was accepted.

\$2.50 for \$3.50, \$4, and \$4.50 Suits

In the lot are suits of light and dark, Tweed Coat, with Sailor Collar, Vests, trimmed braid, 4 to 8.

Fancy Suits of Blue Cloth, trimmed with braid for small boys.

Also Flannel Blouse Suits, every one worth \$4.50.

Two-piece Homespun Suits, Norfolk Jackets. We will sell the above Friday at \$2.50 suit.

These suits were purchased for the Summer Trade, and every one is a bargain, doubly so just now when they are wanted.

### SOME SPECIAL VALUES IN THE Notion Department

At 50c.—Table of Belts in stitched tafta, moire, plain and with back pieces; also in

# Compound Extract

OF

# Sarsaparilla

Cleanses the Blood  
Removes eruptions on the face and body,  
such as pimples, sores, etc.

100 - DOSES - \$1.00

CYRUS H. BOWES

CHEMIST,  
98 GOVERNMENT ST., NEAR YATES ST.  
PHONES 425 AND 450.

## City News in Brief.

—Going to Vancouver or Westminster? Take the Terminal railway at 7:00 a.m.

Fast steamers for Shagway. Dolman sails May 29th and June 8th; Humboldt sails May 24th. E. E. Blackwood agent.

Cheapest excursion rates to Seattle, May 22nd and 23rd, account President Roosevelt's visit. Only \$2.00 for round trip. Tickets good to return until May 25th on both Majestic and Rosalie.

Hundreds of rugs—We do not exaggerate; we never do. Our stock of rugs is very large; no one need go without one when the prices are so low and the qualities so good. Fancy rug that will last for years can be bought for \$3 and up. Weiler Bros.

Sectional Bookcases.—Every up-to-date library is fitted up with sectional bookcases. You can build your bookcases to any size you may require it to be. Our sectional bookcases are neat, compact, clean, easily moved from place to place. Our salesmen will show you the merits of our common-sense bookcases. Weiler Bros.

President Roosevelt arrives at Seattle May 23rd at 1:30 p.m., and leaves for Everett at 3:30 p.m., returning again to Seattle at 9:10 p.m. A flotilla of all the boats in Seattle harbor will meet President Roosevelt's steamer at Alki Point and follow it to Everett, and when he starts to Everett this Dorilla will accompany him to West Point light. The Rosalie will leave here at 6:30 a.m. on Saturday, reaching Seattle in time to witness the marine procession.

A co-operative creamery has been successfully floated on Salt Spring island. It is proposed to go on at once with the building and get the creamery running as soon as possible. The following is a list of officers: President, H. W. Bullock; vice-president, G. Scott; directors, S. T. Conroy, W. E. Scott, Edward Walters, treasurer; E. Lee, J. R. P. Legh, J. Horrel, J. Harrison; secretary, H. O. Allen. The site of the creamery is at Ganges Harbor.

The Edison theatre has a very attractive programme this week. Frank Gilmore and Olive LeMoine appear in a musical comedy sketch entitled "An Up-to-Date Woman," in which Miss Le Moine plays a beautiful violin solo. Harry R. Harrison sings the illustrated song "In Good Old Fairland," and Jas. Harriman, black face comedian, sings the "Phrenologist Coon." Ed. Canon, eccentric extemporaneous singer and dancer, amuses all. The latest moving pictures, "The Astronomer's Dream," "Caught in the Act," "The Other Fellow's Laundry," etc., close the performance.

The musical given last evening by the Misses Scowcroft was a pronounced success in every particular. The programme was first class, and was much enjoyed by the large number present. The following ladies and gentlemen assisted the Misses Scowcroft in the programme: Mrs. G. J. Burnett, Miss Baker, Miss Nora McCoy, the Misses Stoddart, Mrs. J. Manville Williams, of Calville, Wash., and Messrs. Scowcroft, O'Neill, Gordon and Longfield. Whig every number was well received, especially enthusiasm greeted Mrs. Burnett and Mrs. Williams in their singing. Miss Stoddart and J. Lonsdale in their violin duet, and Miss Nora McCoy in her recitation.

Fifty Years the Standard



BAKING POWDER

Awarded

Highest Honors World's Fair  
Highest tests U.S. Gov't Chemists

PRIOR BAKING POWDER CO.  
CHICAGO

# Fishing Tackle

Of the best quality, largest stock, at

JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.

115 GOVERNMENT STREET.

**GOOD AS  
..GOLD**

Is an investment in either of the four estates we are now offering. CALL FOR PARTICULARS.

To Let

Closes to Fort street car line, 6 roomed house, bath, sewer connection, electric light, and all modern improvements.

Money to Loan

FIRE INSURANCE, ETC.

P.C. MacGregor & Co.

LEADING BROKERS, 2 VIEW ST.

—According to a dispatch from Toronto six carloads of live stock, valued at \$10,000, have been shipped by the Live Stock Association to this province.

A meeting of the Vancouver branch of the Mining Association will be addressed by John Kean, president of the provincial organization, to-morrow night,

Divine services will be held at Congregation Etz Chaim to-morrow (Friday) evening at 7:30. Rabbi Montague N. A. Cohen will deliver a sermon on "Israel's Railing Cry."

Mr. Gordon, organiser of the Sons of Scotland, is visiting the city. A special meeting of the Spotside Camp is called for 8 o'clock on Friday evening in Sir William Wallace hall, and all members are requested to attend for the purpose of meeting Mr. Gordon.

The celebration finance committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon, when a report was submitted by the Mayor, showing the collections to be \$1,371. About \$400 more is to be collected. It was decided on motion of Gus Hartnagle, seconded by C. L. Cullin, that no further appropriations be made.

Yesterday afternoon the funeral of the late Geo. S. Furnell took place at 3:30 o'clock from the residence, No. 190 Market street. Religious services were conducted by Rev. H. J. Wood, both at the house and grave. There was a large attendance and many handsome floral tributes. The following acted as pall-bearers: Messrs. R. Tubbs, J. Hunter, R. Pollock, John Bays, W. Hill and Joseph Bays.

The contract for the erection of the Stein building on Government street, opposite the post office, has been awarded to Messrs. Elford & Smith, and will be duly signed this afternoon. Work will be commenced on Tuesday next, Monday being a holiday. The proposed building has already been described in these columns. The figure is in the neighborhood of \$12,000; Messrs. Hooper & Watkins are the architects.

Habens corpus proceedings over the possession of a little infant girl from the Refuge Home have been begun before Mr. Justice Watson. The parties to the legal fight are James Murray and wife, who two years ago adopted the youngster, and who are now disputing one another's claim to it. The case came up in court this morning, and was remanded until to-morrow. In the meanwhile Sheriff Richards has the child in his charge.

At the close of the regular meeting of the Sons of England on Tuesday evening Bro. Dr. Gibbs gave another very interesting lecture on the mind and human body, after which a lively discussion took place. A hearty vote of thanks was then tendered to the lecturer, and the proceedings closed with the National Anthem. The annual church parade will be held on Sunday, 24th inst., leaving the A. O. U. W. hall at 2:30 p.m. for the Calvary Baptist church. The Fifth Regiment band will be in attendance, and a large turnout is expected.

The funeral of the late Dixon Irvin took place yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the family residence, 46 South Turner street. Interment services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Bishop Criddle at the home of the deceased. There were a large number of floral offerings, among them being a handsome cross from the officials of the treasury department, by whom he was most highly esteemed. The following gentlemen, all connected with the finance department, acted as pall-bearers: J. McB. Smith, Jno. Anderson, H. A. S. Morley, C. R. Nairn, Jas. Flett and S. McB. Smith.

At last night's regular semi-monthly meeting of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council the committee on technical education reported the result of Tuesday evening's meeting, and requested the appointment of a committee of five to act in conjunction with the committee appointed at the police gathering to apply to the provincial government and city council for aid in the establishment of a school for technical training in the city. The civic committee asked for the names of four representatives of organized labor, two to be submitted to the city council for consideration as representatives on the Royal Jubilee board. The Painters' Union endorsed the technical school movement, and the Blacksmiths' Union thanked the council for its services in bringing the recent strike to a successful issue. Secretary Chas. Hilton, of the Building Trades Council, Vancouver, wrote that there was no shortage of bricklayers in that city, and requested Victoria bricklayers to govern themselves accordingly.

# Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

A splendid nerve tonic and builder. Prepared by HALL & CO.

Dispensing Chemists, Clarence Block, Cornhill and Douglas Streets.

# PLANS SHOWN TO THE PRESIDENT

## ANOTHER CONFERENCE RELATIVE TO HOTEL

Matter to Come Before C.P.R. Directors  
in About Two Weeks—Prompt  
Action is Expected.

Another conference relative to the hotel matter was held at the Driard last evening between Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and Mayor McAndless, J. A. Mara and Herbert Cuthbert. The committee were accompanied by F. M. Rattenbury, the architect, who at the instance of the Tourist Association had prepared a plan of the ground and site of the proposed hotel. The sketch is based on a plan drawn in the city engineer's office some time ago in connection with the reclamations scheme. It was proposed to have a street from Douglas extension to the causeway, leaving considerable space between the rear of the factories on Humboldt street and this northern boundary of the main area.

This will not only meet with the approval of the president, who desires a square if possible, but it will also save some valuable property to the city. It should be strictly understood that it is not proposed to give the company the entire flats, as seems to be the impression in some quarters. On the contrary the area bounded by Government, Douglas street extension, Belleville and the street to be constructed marking the northern boundary, does not amount to more than four and a half acres. All the space east of Douglas street and as before mentioned, the land between the new street and Humboldt, will be retained by the city. Naturally the erection of the hotel will immensely enhance its value, and more than pay for the construction of the new thoroughfare. Mr. Rattenbury's plan of the hotel grounds shows the land to be about four hundred by five hundred feet.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy appeared to be satisfied with the plan and inquired if it was advisable for the foundations to be put in before the remainder of the filling was proceeded with. The architect replied affirmatively, which makes it possibly for the inauguration of the operations at an earlier date than is generally expected. Sir Thomas, however, desires to be able to continue the work as quickly as possible when it is once commenced, and it would therefore be important that the reclamations scheme be pushed forward with dispatch immediately the facilities are available.

The architect also showed the president a sketch plan representing a building of about a hundred and fifty rooms. The latter said that this would be inadequate. They would want a building not less than three hundred rooms.

In reply to the question as to when the matter would come before the directors, Sir Thomas said that there was to be a meeting on June 2nd, when his recommendation would be duly made. He did not doubt that it would be acted upon. The company would then be ready to commence work as soon as the raters endorsed the scheme.

Mayor McCandless expressed himself unfavorable to granting the company exemption from taxation for twenty years. Sir Thomas thereupon said he was willing to reduce the period to fifteen years. He further mentioned that he had not given the matter much consideration until he had heard the representations of the committee. These had impressed him with the fact that the people were doing their utmost for their city, and he thought the company would contribute to this end.

Before the by-law can be submitted to the raters for their opinion it will be necessary for an amendment to section 1, clause 50, of the Municipal Clauses Act, which says in part:

"No by-law shall be passed providing exemption from water or electric light rates unless such by-law provides a limit to the quantity of water or electric light which is to be exempt. Nothing herein contained shall authorize the granting of any bonus or exemption from taxes and water or electric light rates in favor of any manufacture, industry, undertaking, or enterprise already estab-

lished."

The little yacht Wigwam arrived from Waitemata last evening to Victoria.

President Drysdale, of the Alaska Packers' Association, who it will be remembered, made several visits to Victoria last year, and H. F. Portman. The steamer remained over in port until this morning and then returned to the Sound.

The British ship Cecile Race, which was spoken by the coal laden ship Miyajima over a fortnight ago, arrived in the Royal Roads last evening. The vessel was then from Callao seeking

The American barkentine Makawell, 822 tons, has completed loading her cargo of lumber at the Hastings mill, for Osaka, Japan. She has on board 1,025,036 feet.

Steamer Amur went around to the dry dock this morning for a cleaning and painting. The steamer will take her place in the northern service on Tuesday next.

A cable from Yokohama advises that the steamer Shainano Maru arrived at that port last Sunday afternoon.

Steamer Meteor is on the Esquimalt road way undergoing repairs.

# LOCAL CREAMERY BUTTER

VICTORIA AND DELTA.

REDUCED TO 30c. PER POUND. JERSEY AND ALBERTA CREAMERY, REDUCED TO 25c. PER POUND.

# JOHNS BROS.,

Grocers and Butchers, 259 Douglas Street.

# We Are Offering as Special Trade Winners

The best line of \$3.00 shoes for men that money can buy in both Vici Kid and Box Calf.

60 pairs of Men's Box Calf, Goodyear Welt Bals; made on a popular last for . . .

And KEITH'S CELEBRATE D SHOES for men in Vici Kid and Valour; made on five different lasts. Every one up to date, for . . .

These goods are manufactured especially for us, and are all we claim for them.

**The Paterson Shoe Co., Ltd.,  
35 JOHNSON STREET.**

isled and carrying on its operations within the municipal limits.

The required amendment will likely be rushed into the hands of the local members without delay, and it is not apprehended that there will be any difficulty in securing the necessary legislation.

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&lt;p

HAVE YOU TRIED

**Veal Loaf or Ham Loaf**

in Tins? They are Delicious.

We have just received an assortment of Lunch Baskets, just the thing for Picnics.

**Mowat & Wallace,**  
GROCERS.**PROCEEDINGS OF  
THE LEGISLATURE****DECIDED TO PRINT  
ALL THE EVIDENCE****Mr. McPhillips and Mr. Houston Exchanged Courtesies in the House Yesterday Afternoon.**

After the presentation of the report of the royal commission in the House yesterday afternoon, Premier Prior stated that the government was prepared to answer the questions on the order paper.

Several were asked to stand over.

When Mr. Curtis inquired a series of which was: "Is the government aware that the contractor or architect is allowing aliens, brought in for the purpose, to do decorative work on Government House, when there are residents of the province thoroughly capable of doing the work?"

The Chief Commissioner objected that the questions were out of order, inasmuch as they made statements contrary to fact.

Mr. Curtis took exception to this construction being put upon it. Mr. McPhillips also supported this contention.

Premier Prior held that an opinion was expressed in the question.

The Speaker ruled the question out of order inasmuch as a fact was stated.

Mr. Oliver asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions: 1. How many applications for coal and oil prospecting licenses in blocks 4,303 and 4,304, Southeast Kootenay, are made by agents claiming to be acting for the applicants? 2. Have the agents signing the above applications satisfied the government that they were duly authorized to sign the above mentioned applications? 3. What steps, if any, does the government intend to take to ascertain if the applications by agents are or are not fraudulent? 4. Is it the intention of the government to recognize the claim to priority of location by the discoverer of coal oil in Southeast Kootenay?

The Chief Commissioner asked that these stand over.

Mr. Oliver thought that the questions had been long enough on the order paper for a reply to be forthcoming.

The Speaker again called Mr. Houston to order.

Mr. Houston, continuing, said: "There never was a committee in British Columbia which had waited as much time as this committee" (series of order), "and he must add that the junior member for Victoria had done more than his share in adding to it."

Mr. McPhillips objected to such insulting language being used.

The Speaker again called Mr. Houston to order.

Mr. Houston said it would take all the facilities available in the city to get it printed in one week.

Mr. McPhillips said: "Well, it will be printed. You'll see that."

Mr. Houston—"Well, who are you?"

You seem not only to think that you are the member for Victoria, but that you are the whole shooting match."

Again Mr. Houston was called to order.

With both members attempting to speak at once, Mr. McPhillips said: "Yes, if you had your way there would be no investigation. You said so."

"You would not be on the committee, anyway," replied Mr. Houston.

Finally order was restored until the House adjourned, when the uproar again was continued.

It was decided that the evidence should be printed forthwith.

The House then adjourned until May 27th.

**AN ENGINE'S VAGARIES.**

Yard Locomotive Went On a Tear Yesterday Afternoon—Some Damage.

Probably the most remarkable freak in local history can be attributed to a 14-ton yard engine which literally "went on a tear" at the E. &amp; N. depot yesterday afternoon. It appears that shortly after 4 o'clock the passenger train was standing on the main line awaiting the locomotive which was at Russell's station, when the little yard engine started out; its crew not expecting the other one back for some time. They had just reached the rock cut when the large engine's smoke was seen. The engineer of the latter sped the yard engine at the same time, and the reverse levers of both were applied at once. It was too late, however, and they came together with a bang; the engineer and brakeman of the little one either jumping or being thrown. At any rate, they landed on the track with a most unfortunate abruptness.

The collision sent the yard engine back towards the depot at a tremendous rate, and as the mix-up started its whistle blowing, and along it went like a little demon screaming a warning all the time. Had it not been for the chances are that somebody would have been killed, for there were quite a number on the bridge at the time. On, on, the engine sped, hurling with a frightful crash into the passenger train, throwing the whole line back on the buffer. The baggage car, the immediate victim of the shrieking little fiend's vagaries, was considerably damaged. Its course thus interrupted, the yard engine then started up the track again, its destination apparently being Hardy Bay. Fortunately, however, the crew of the larger engine saw it coming and switched it to a siding, where it exhausted itself on some wood cars. Nobody was seriously hurt, but the engine was badly damaged, if not irreparably so.

Why you should buy

**Fair Play Chewing Tobacco**

Because it is the best quality.

Because it is the most lasting chew.

Because it is the largest high grade.

Because the tags are valuable for premiums until January 1st, 1906.

Because we guarantee every plug, and Because your dealer is authorized to refund your money if you are not satisfied.

The Empire Tobacco Co., Ltd.

**ASCENSION DAY.**

Special Services Will Be Held in Christ Church Cathedral.

In Christ Church cathedral this evening there will be a special service and organ recital, commencing at 8 o'clock, the preacher being Rev. Canon Beaumont.

The music set for the evening service follows:

Envoicing.

Voluntary—Introduction to Lohengrin.

Prayer Hymn ..... Wagner

Psalm—especially for Ascension Day ..... 147

Cathedral Psalmist

Magnificat ..... John E. West

Nun Dimittis ..... John E. West

Antiphon—Left Up Your Heads ..... John L. Hopkins

Hymns ..... 500, 304

Offertory Solo—The Unseen Kingdom ..... Gerald Lane

Hymn—

Organ—Overture in E Minor ..... Morandi

Elevation ..... Chamade

Male Quartette—God Is Love ..... Warren

Measures ..... Goward, Wadcock, Kent and Wellington

Organ—Doubtless ..... W. Spilney

Melodeon ..... Victor Hammerl

Recessional Hymn ..... 148

Voluntary—Festal March ..... Batiste Calkin

**PERSONAL.**

John Oliver thought that a matter of having granted a lease of 600 square miles for a 100 square mile one required some looking into. He moved an adjournment of the debate.

H. D. Helmcken proposed as an amendment that the maps should also be produced. In the meantime the lease should be cancelled. He was satisfied the government would consent to this.

Mr. Oliver withdrew his amendment. Mr. McPhillips thought that it was most unfortunate that the government had made such a mistake at this time.

Premier Prior said that Mr. Gore admitted that the mistake had been made by himself. The government was not to be held responsible for this.

Capt. Tatlow asked that provision be made to protect present holders of logging licenses.

The resolution was carried as amended by Mr. Helmcken.

Premier Prior, referring to an article in the Columbian implicating the government in the timber license matter, disclaimed knowledge of any of the men in the company, with the exception of Mr. Farrell, with whom he had not had 500 words.

C. W. D. Clifford announces that the select committee inquiring into the Columbian &amp; Western subsidy matter would not be able to report before the 20th. He suggested that an order of the House might be made and the printing of the evidence before the committee might be proceeded with at once.

Mr. Helmcken asked that no agreement be entered into with the Island Power Co. until the papers had all been brought down to the House.

The Provincial Secretary said that the King's printer informed him that it would take two months in order to print the evidence before the committee.

A. E. McPhillips wanted the evidence printed even if they had to go to an outside office. He thought it should be printed.

John Houston said that being a practical printer and not a politician he was satisfied it could take two months to print it. He said that he had attended some of the sittings and more often not had never listened to the questions asked.

The Speaker ruled the question out of order inasmuch as a fact was stated.

Mr. Oliver asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works the following questions: 1. How many applications for coal and oil prospecting licenses in blocks 4,303 and 4,304, Southeast Kootenay, are made by agents claiming to be acting for the applicants? 2. Have the agents signing the above applications satisfied the government that they were duly authorized to sign the above mentioned applications? 3. What steps, if any, does the government intend to take to ascertain if the applications by agents are or are not fraudulent? 4. Is it the intention of the government to recognize the claim to priority of location by the discoverer of coal oil in Southeast Kootenay?

The Chief Commissioner asked that these stand over.

Mr. Oliver thought that the questions had been long enough on the order paper for a reply to be forthcoming.

The Speaker again called Mr. Houston to order.

Mr. Houston, continuing, said: "There never was a committee in British Columbia which had waited as much time as this committee" (series of order), "and he must add that the junior member for Victoria had done more than his share in adding to it."

Mr. McPhillips objected to such insulting language being used.

The Speaker again called Mr. Houston to order.

Mr. Houston said it would take all the facilities available in the city to get it printed in one week.

Mr. McPhillips said: "Well, it will be printed. You'll see that."

Mr. Houston—"Well, who are you?"

You seem not only to think that you are the member for Victoria, but that you are the whole shooting match."

Again Mr. Houston was called to order.

With both members attempting to speak at once, Mr. McPhillips said: "Yes, if you had your way there would be no investigation. You said so."

"You would not be on the committee, anyway," replied Mr. Houston.

Finally order was restored until the House adjourned, when the uproar again was continued.

It was decided that the evidence should be printed forthwith.

The House then adjourned until May 27th.

**WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.**

Victoria Meteorological Office.

13th to 19th May, 1903.

The weather during this week has been partly cloudy and cool on the Mainland, partly overcast and cool on the coast. On the Coast considerable rain has fallen, accompanied by high winds and gales upon several days. These conditions were caused by the eastward passage of a number of low pressure areas across the southern portion of the province.

The winds here in this vicinity were chiefly from off the cold waters of the Pacific.

Upon Sunday, 17th, one of these storm areas upon reaching the coast developed considerably, and as the barometer was high off the coast a westerly gale prevailed throughout the western portion of the province. A high fall of snow and some rain has occurred in Kootenay, and light rains were reported in the Rockies.

The passage of these storm areas through the interior of the province was accompanied by a few showers and thunderstorms throughout the Territories and Manitoba upon several days, and towards the close of the week a cold front appeared in Alberta. This

cold wave, which reached the town of

Manitoba: it was accompanied by a general snowfall amounting to from one to three inches. The weather at Dawson during the past week has been generally clear, with a few light showers and some light frosts only occurred upon two days and the temperature rose to 66 on the 18th.

Victoria—Amount of bright sunshine registered was 47 hours and 18 minutes; rainfall, .25 inch; highest temperature, 36 on 13th; lowest, 40 on 17th.

Vancouver—Rain and snow, .90 inch; highest temperature, 64 on 13th; lowest, 20 on 17th.

Dawson—Highest temperature, 66 on 19th; lowest, 30 on 13th and 18th.

Kamloops—Rain, .22 inch; highest temperature, 76 on 18th; lowest, 38 on 18th and 19th.

Vancouver—Rain and snow, .90 inch; highest temperature, 64 on 13th; lowest, 20 on 17th.

Dawson—Highest temperature, 66 on 19th; lowest, 30 on 13th and 18th.

SPEAKER'S SORE THROAT.—Public speakers and singers know how useless and sickening are cough mixtures, sprays, lozenges, etc., for irritable or sore throat, and state that the most satisfactory remedy is Catarrhozone, the advantage of which is that it acts quickly and is convenient to use in public places. Catarrhozone relieves congestion, relieves inflammation, and is a protection to the membrane. As a safe guard against colds and Catarrh it has no equal. Rev. Mr. McKey, Goderich, says "Catarrhozone is an excellent remedy for throat irritation arising from throat irritation." Physicians, ministers and singers recommend Catarrhozone, druggists sell it for \$1. Small size 25c, by mail from Poole &amp; Co., Kingston, Ont.

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Ceylon Tea is pure, delicious and wholesome. Sold only in sealed lead packets. Black, mixed or green. 40c, 50c and 60c per lb. By 11 grocers.

**NEW COAL COMPANY.**

Opening Up Measures Near Blairstown to Supply the Granby Smelter.

A special dispatch to the Nelson Daily News from Phoenix says:

Information has been received here that in consequence of the large amount of coke produced by the present source of supply in the Crow's Nest for the past year, together with the high prices charged, the stockholders of the Granby Company have voted to close it.

When it became apparent that the Crow's Nest coke, as manufactured and sold at present, could not be had in sufficient quantity to meet the demand, the Granby management began to look around for another source of supply with a reasonable distance.

## CLOSING Sittings OF CONFERENCE

### FINAL DRAFT BY STATIONING COMMITTEE

The Changes Which Have Been Made  
Throughout the Province—Yes—  
terday's Proceedings.

The final session of the Methodist conference was held yesterday afternoon, the chair being occupied by the president, Rev. James Turner. Numerous reports were received and adopted without discussion. The final draft of the stationing committee was received, considered and finally adopted.

The travelling expenses committee reported that the disbursements this year had been \$419.40. It was recommended that probationers be allowed half of the travelling expenses this year, and that all delegates must attend the sessions of the conference four days in order to participate in the benefits of this fund. The report was adopted.

Dr. Whittington moved that a standing committee on travelling expenses to conference be appointed. Carried. The committee follows: Dr. Whittington, Prof. Sippell and R. W. Harris.

A committee to confer with the directors of the Methodist Recorder on the advisability of conference taking that journal over as its official organ was appointed as follows: Rev. James Turner, A. M. Sandford, A. E. Green, T. Pearson, S. Johns and D. Spencer.

The committee having had the matter of Sabbath observance expressed hearty sympathy with the work being done by the "Lord's Day Alliance," and endorsed its efforts in trying to secure better legislation for the preservation of the day of rest, and expressed strong disapproval of the unnecessary operation of public conveyances of all kinds upon the Sabbath, thus affording greater facilities for Sunday excursions, hunting and fishing parties, etc. It was recommended that "as far as practicable Saturday afternoon be set apart as a half holiday for recreation and the development of our social life, and further that sermons be preached in all our churches urging our people to do all in their power to keep the day inviolate, and to see that it is devoted to the use for which it is intended." This was adopted unanimously.

The contingent fund committee's report was received and adopted. Rev. J. H. White was elected conference representative to the missionary board.

Rev. J. H. Morden moved a vote of thanks to the friends of conference delegates in Victoria who had so royally and generously entertained them during the annual assembly. Passed.

Rev. John Robson moved that the thanks of conference be extended to the trustees of the Metropolitan church for the use of the building, to the ladies of the Methodist churches for their kind entertainment at luncheons, to the choir for its rendering of excellent music, and to Mr. Gideon Hicks, the choir leader. This carried unanimously.

Rev. T. W. Hall moved that the hearty and cordial thanks of conference be extended to the press of Victoria for the reports of the proceedings and the copies donated. Carried.

It was decided that the next conference will be held in New Westminster on the third Tuesday in May. Rev. E. Scott addressed the conference.

The station list final draft was then submitted as follows:

The Victoria District.

Victoria—Metropolitan, Elliott S. Rowe, D. D.; John H. Hicks, chairman to Wileman; H. M. Farnham, superintendent by permission of conference; Geo. W. Dean, superannuated; Centennial, Jas. P. Weston, Victoria West, S. S. Osterhout, Ph. D. James Bay, Charles E. Conner, Chinese Mission, George S. Johnson, Supt. K. N. Haughey.

Saanich—T. H. Wright.

Sauchuan—Wm. C. Schlichter, St. Paul Spring Island, Jas. E. Stevenson, Lady's Hospital Extension—W. Gordon Tanner, B. A., C. M. College.

Nanaimo—Wallace St., Albert M. Samford, B. A., Halibutton St., Robert Hughes.

Nanaimo Chinese Mission—One to be sent under Supt. of Wallace street.

Cambrian—W. D. Misenor, Fred. S. Okell to attend Victoria College.

The Vancouver District.

Vancouver—Wesley church, Walter E. Pescott, B. A.; Columbian Bryan, superintendent; Rev. R. R. Morrison, superintendent of conference; Mount Pleasant, Chas. H. M. Sutherland; E. Robson, D. E. Green, superannuated; Sixth avenue, Alfred E. Green, Chinese Mission, one to be sent under Supt. S. Johns; St. John's Mission, including Saanich and Steveston, Goro Kaburagi, Scandinavian Mission, C. N. Haughey.

Richmond—Ellis Mann, Maple Ridge and Agassiz, W. Lashley Hall.

Mission City—James Hicks, Victoria Japanese—Uchiki Oyama (under Supt. G. Kaburagi).

# Malt Breakfast Food

GOOD TO EAT.

It is Too Good To Class With  
Other Foods.

ALL GROCERS.

Cumberland Japanese Mission—Under Supt. G. Kaburagi; E. E. Scott, under order of transfer; W. G. Miskow to attend C. M. College.

The Yukon District.

Dawson—Wm. H. Barrclough, B. A.

Carcross—P. Howell, superannuated.

West End, B. Hedley Baldwin, B. A.

Sapperton—To be supplied from College under superintendence of principal of College.

Clinton—Missions, one to be sent.

Atlin—One wanted.

The Westminster District.

New Westminster—Queen's avenue, Geo. H. Morden; Wilford J. Sippell, B. A.

B. D., principal of C. M. College, permanent; Rev. D. F. Peterson, superannuated; P. Howell, superannuated.

West End, B. Hedley Baldwin, B. A.

Sapperton, to be supplied from College under superintendence of principal of College.

Cambrian—Sup. Queen's avenue.

Ladies—Arthur N. Miller.

Cloverdale and Langley—Robert Wilkins, C. H.

To be supplied.

Chilliwack—Thomas W. Hall, Jas. Hall, principal Coqualeetza Institute, by per-

mission of conference.

Port Alberni—Sup. Queen's avenue.

The Kamloops District.

Kamloops—A. E. Hetherington, B. A.

B. D.; Jas. Turner, president of conference, superannuated; Jas. H. White, local Sup't. missions, Kamloops Chinese Mis-

sion, Thompson River—To be supplied.

Nicola—John S. Pye.

Slocan Arm—Jas. A. Wood.

Rockwood—G. S. Ladner.

Troll Lake—C. H. K. Sharp.

Enderby—Arthur E. Roberts; J. E. Rosman, supernumerary.

Shuswap—To be supplied.

Okanagan—John H. Bowering, B. A.

Keremeos—To be sent.

Cariboo—To be supplied.

Alberni—John H. Whishaw.

Lillooet—John H. Wright.

Members in B. C. not elsewhere en-

rolled—Local Sup't. Missions.

The West Kootenay District.

Nelson—W. W. Baer.

Ymir—One to be sent W. E. McNe (under Supt. Nelson).

Spokane—J. Green.

Annieville—To be supplied.

Sandon—Robt. J. McIntyre.

New Denver—Jas. Calvert.

Slocan City—David W. Scott.

St. Ignatius—John S. Stinson.

Trail—One to be sent (under Supt. Rossland).

Grand Forks—John F. Betts.

Greenwood—John D. P. Knox.

Port Simpson—Wm. C. Bradshaw to attend Victoria College; J. A. Seymour to attend Columbia College.

The East Kootenay District.

Cranbrook—Samuel J. Thompson.

Moyle—Richard E. S. Taylor (under Supt. Cranbrook).

Fernie—John Robson, B. A.

Morley—Geo. E. Smith, S. T. L.

Michel-Alphonsus E. Marshall (under Supt. Coli Creek).

Elko—One to be sent (under Supt. Rossland).

Creston—One to be sent (under Supt. Cranbrook); Frederick Brown, on his of

report.

The Indian District.

W. H. Whittington, M. A., chairman of Indian District, to reside at Vancouver.

Nasas River—Robert A. Spencer.

Port Simpson—Bartholomew C. Freeman.

Port McNeill—One to be sent.

Port Essington—Desire Jennings.

Kitselas—To be visited from Kitimat.

Chief Hat—George Edgar.

Kimquit—To be supplied, native agent (under chairman).

Bella Coola—John C. Spencer, M. D.

Bell—Richards—Large M. D.

Port McNeill—Medical missionary.

Rivers Inlet—Native agent—P. R. (under chairman).

Cape Mudge—Missionary teacher—R. J. W. (under chairman).

Lower Fraser—T. Crosby, Sardis,

native agent (Capt. J.)

Nanaimo—Missionary teacher—E. N. (under chairman).

Cowichan Tribes—Chas. M. Tate, Duncan.

Cowichan—Lay Agent (W. H. G.), under chairman.

Nithia—William J. Stone, Cloose.

In the first draft Rev. W. W. Baer, of

Nanaimo, was placed at Fernie, but ac-

cording to the final draft he was placed at Vancouver according to the first draft, but the revised list puts him at Fernie.

Rev. Mr. Sandford, of Rossland, goes to Nanaimo and Rev. F. Stillman to Rossland.

Among reports which have been adopted by the conference were those on the work of the Columbian College, on mis-

sions and circuits and state of the work.

The following resolution was carried unanimously: "That this annual confer-

ence expresses its gratification that the government of Canada has seen fit as a part of their functions to recognize the widespread and devastating conflict be-

tween capital and labor within the

bounds of the province of British Columbia, and further, that we express our satisfaction that a commission has been appointed to investigate the cause or causes of these conflicts. This confer-

ence further expresses its confidence in

the commissioners and pray that their

investigations and report may result in

some legislation which shall relieve all cause

of strife between masters and men."

The report of the committee on education

was presented by Rev. John Robson,

It is recommended that the following attend college: F. S. Okell; Victoria College, Toronto; W. G. Marion, Columbian College; G. R. B. Kennedy, Columbian College; Charles Whitaker, Columbian College; J. A. Seymour, Columbian College; G. K. Bradshaw, Victoria Col-

lege, Toronto.

Rev. Dr. Rowse, Rev. Dr. Whittington and Rev. Mr. Robson were appointed a standing committee on religious instruction in schools. It was recommended: (a) That the teachers in the public schools open with the Lord's Prayer; (b) that the teacher be required to read portions from the Word of God from the book of selections prepared by the Ontario govern-

ment.

Rev. T. H. Wright moved a resolution expressing appreciation at the splendid work done by Columbian College during the past term. It carried unanimously.

Rev. W. J. Sippell, B. A., seconded by Rev. J. Robson, moved "that this conference desires to place on record its gratitude to Almighty God for the preservation of the life of our beloved brother Bryant, the first member of our church in British Columbia, and prays that he may long be spared to the church in which he has labored so zealously and long."

REV. DR. ROWSE.

REV. DR. WHITTINGTON.

REV. MR. ROBSON.

REV. T. H. WRIGHT.

REV. F. S. OKELL.

REV. G. R. B. KENNEDY.

REV. C. WHITAKER.

REV. J. A. SEYMOUR.

REV. G. K. BRADSHAW.

REV. W. G. MARION.

REV. J. J. LINDNER.

REV. J. MCINTYRE.

REV. J. M. CARVER.

REV. J. B. LADDIE.

REV. J. E. ROBERTS.

REV. J. E. ROSEMAN.

REV. J. E. ROSEMAN.

REV. J. E. ROSEMAN.

REV. J. E. ROSEMAN.

REV. J. E. ROSE

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**AUCTION**

AT SALEROOMS, 77-79 DOUGLAS ST.

Friday, May 22nd, 2 p.m.

**BEDDING OUT**

—AND—

**POTTED PLANTS**

Including: Geraniums, Fuchsias, Marigold, Dracunculus, Umbrella Plants, Palms, Ferns, Hanging Baskets, and all kinds of Bedding Out Plants.

**Hardaker**  
AUCTIONEER

VISITING COMPOSER.

E. S. Ufford, Writer of Many Sacred Songs, Now in Victoria.

E. S. Ufford, whose name has become famous for the number of beautiful and sacred songs he has composed, is paying the city a visit, and Victorians will have an opportunity this evening in Calvary Baptist church of listening to him as a lecturer, a singer and a whistler.

Mr. Ufford is on a tour of the world. He came over from Wharncliffe last evening, and from here will proceed to Vancouver, where he will speak before the Y. M. C. A. on Sunday. Afterwards he returns to California, where he has already spent some time since leaving home in Holyoke, near Boston, and embarking at San Francisco will sail for Honolulu and thence to the Orient. With Victoria he has been particularly impressed, and when relating the story of his travels to the Eastern press promises to mention some of the charms of this city.

Being the possessor of a good harpone voice and a whistling artist as well, Mr. Ufford is a capital entertainer. Tonight he will sing among other selections the "Life Line," which he composed 17 years ago, and a favorite of Rev. Dr. Moody, the well known evangelist. Mr. Ufford will illustrate the song. He will whistle the "Mocking Bird," and among other selections will be "The Gospel Ship" and "The Motorman's Song," both of which he composed himself. These in the East have attained considerable popularity.

Former President Kruger arrived at Paris on Wednesday from Montevideo, on his way to Holland, and received a sympathetic welcome from a small crowd of friends, who boarded the train at the station. Mr. Kruger said he expected to return to France next year. Mr. Kruger spoke in a strong voice, and seemed to be in fairly good health.

Montreal steamship companies still report unprecedented heavy bookings to Canada. They say it is not merely the number but the class of immigrants that is noteworthy. A large proportion are middle class people, who have enough money of their own to buy farms from within three to five years.



Mrs. Fairbanks tells how neglect of warning symptoms will soon prostrate a woman. She thinks woman's safeguard is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Ignorance and neglect are the cause of untold female suffering, not only with the laws of health but with the chance of a cure. I did not heed the warnings of headaches, organic pains and general weariness, until I was well nigh prostrated. I knew I had to do something. Happily I did the right thing. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound faithfully according to directions, and was rewarded in a few weeks to find that my aches and pains disappeared. Again felt the glow of health through my body. Since I have been well I have been more careful. I have also advised a number of my sick friends to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and they have never had reason to be sorry. Yours very truly, Mrs. MAY FAIRBANKS, 216 South 7th St., Minneapolis, Minn. (Mrs. Fairbanks is one of the most successful and highest salaried travelling sales-women in the West.) \$5000 for self if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, leucorrhoea, displacement, etc., remember, there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

**STILL SEEKING**  
FOR THE FACTS

(Continued from page 1.)

asked as to the reference to the mutual friendship between Mr. Wells and the C. P. R. as referred to in this report to Sir Thomas. He wanted to know if favors passed mutually between the two.

Mr. Brown thought it referred to a friendly feeling existing between Mr. Wells and Sir Thomas.

The report transmitted to Sir Thomas was a confidential one, Mr. Brown said, to his chief. It was prepared very shortly after the meeting took place. He did not pretend to say that it was word perfect. All that was recorded in it, however, was true. It was an accurate report as far as he could remember.

At one time during the meeting Mr. Wells went out of the room, while this meeting was in progress, and Mr. Prentice went after him to bring him back. This was when the meeting got "hot."

—Mr. McCaul then cross-examined Mr. Brown. The witness said that as far as his recollection served him the report of the meeting and also of the interview with Mr. Wells in the Driard were correct.

He must have got the copy of the bill submitted to Sir Thomas on 15th May from the King's printer. He did not remember showing it to Mr. Wells before sending it to Sir Thomas.

He knew of no special favors which Mr. Wells had received from the company. He knew of no reduction in freight rates or anything of that kind.

In the interview in the Driard with Mr. Wells the latter protested against the construction being put upon his remarks that he as a member of the government would assist in getting these two blocks of land for the 4th section. Mr. Wells, however, said he would use his influence personally to get it.

Mr. Helmcken in his examination asked:

"Do you still remain in doubt as to the maternity of bill 87?" "Yes," replied Mr. Brown.

"If bill 87 had gone through there would have been no trouble about the cancellation?" asked Mr. Helmcken. "I don't know that," replied Mr. Brown.

Reply to Mr. McPhillips, witness said that Mr. Wells assuredly gave him a promise that the company would be reinstated in these two blocks of land. He would not say that bill 87 was for that purpose. The company's contention was that it had a right to this land. The political exigencies might prevent its being carried out, but that the company did not give up its rights. "Mr. Wells gave me his assurance that he would use his influence to give the company those blocks."

Mr. Wells gave him that assurance the day previous to the cancellation order in his (Mr. Wells) own room. Apparently by the telegram sent by him he had some uncertainty about its being a bona fide assurance. He cautioned his president that it might be meaningless.

In getting the best bargain possible for his company he probably took the precaution to have provision made in bill 87 that these blocks of land might be claimed by his company under it.

Reply to Mr. McCaul he said that Mr. Wells in promising to use his influence in getting these two blocks of land told him he would do the best he could to get these lands when the matter came up as a subject of negotiation.

I recognized that you spoke in your individual capacity. If not using the actual term, your explanations certainly conveyed to me the intention that "political expediency" necessitated the government's course. If not that, what was it? You will remember that subsequently I repeated to the full cabinet that that reason had been assigned, and on asking the confirmation of the cabinet, it was clearly given, nor was my assertion in any way questioned.

In reference to the paragraph in your letter, "I would have no authority to communicate with the government; etc." I may say that with the exception of your ministerial assurances respecting the fourth section subsection bill and your statement of the government's proposal in respect to the third section, I did not for a moment look upon anything else you said as in any way committing the government, but merely as an expression of your intention to exercise your personal efforts to the end explained. I, of course, could take no other meaning from your personal assurances, and it would have been ridiculous to have accepted them as an expression of the fixed intention of the government.

Aluding to the last clause in your letter permit me to say that it is not a "proposed settlement," but an "actual settlement," partially carried out which has been set aside.

Your meaning in the last few lines of your letter is not clear: "In any case you could not expect the government to carry out." No one could expect the government to do something impossible to be done. This statement is obviously correct, but what meaning do you wish me to draw from it?

Yours truly,

Hon. W. C. Wells, Victoria, B. C.

YOUR NERVES ARE WEAK.

You sleep badly, appetite variable. You eat gain no strength. Morning tiredness makes you wish it were night. When night comes refreshing sleep is hard to obtain. You're run down, your blood is thin and watery, your nerves have grown weak, the thought of effort weakens you. You need Ferrozone; it makes blood—red, strong blood. An appetite? You'll eat everything and digest it, too. Strength? That's what plenty of food gives. Ferrozone gives hope, vigor, vim, endurance. Use Ferrozone and get strong. Sold by all druggists.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO CROFTON.

Steamer Iroquois leaves Sidney every Sunday, connecting with the V. T. & S. Ry. train leaving Market Station at 7 a.m. Return steamer leaves Crofton at 3 p.m. arriving Victoria 6.40 p.m. Fare for the round trip, \$1.50.

R. M. S. Aorangi sails for Australia on the 20th inst.

BORN.

BRADLEY—At Nelson, on May 15th, the wife of W. W. Bradley, of a daughter.

DIED.

ANGUS—At his late residence, "Ellesmere," Belcher street, on the 19th Inst., James Angus, a native of Bathgate, Scotland, aged 70 years.

Funeral from his late residence on Friday at half past two.

No funeral.

CHARLES—At the family residence, 210 Fort street, on the 21st instant, William Charles (late inspecting chief factor Hudson's Bay Company), a native of Winnipeg, Manitoba, aged 72 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, May 22nd, at 2.15 p.m. from the residence as above, and at Christ Church Cathedral at 2.30 p.m.

Wells—No, that's not the intention. The

4th section bill is one thing, and the new proposal another.

Brown—I am glad to hear it.

Wells—Well, will you not withdraw your letter?

Brown—I cannot see how I can.

Wells—I will not impose myself with C. P. R. on Mr. Brown.

Brown—What do you mean?

Wells—if they don't want my friendship then I must do without it.

Brown—I think you have nothing to complain of on that score.

Wells—Yes, I know that you have been very kind to me, but you should not ask me to defeat the government.

Brown—I don't, but do think we were not treated squarely. You act without giving the company a show for its after.

Wells—But we were up against it and had to: the delays were all in your interest.

Brown—The results hardly prove it.

However, if you don't intend to keep faith I don't care what you do.

Wells—I'm sorry that you won't withdraw your letter.

Brown—I am sorry that I feel I cannot.

Wells and Brown—Good night.

Note.—The last three or four questions were in the hall leading to the elevator and in the elevator. At the first door Wells got out. I went on to my room where I at once made this memo.

Note.—After reading the above half-an-hour after writing I found that I had omitted a statement by Mr. Wells that he had told T. G. S. that he had thought the details of the grants would defeat the government, and that if he found it so he would not make delivery. I repeated that it was a strange thing that T. G. S. had not said something to me about it.

GEO. M'L. B.

The following communication from Mr. Brown to Hon. Mr. Wells has been alluded to several times in the evidence. It is among the papers produced by Sir Thomas, and is closely connected with those handed in by Mr. Wells some time ago:

Vancouver, April 13th, 1902.

Dear Mr. Wells.—On my return to Vancouver on Friday last I received your favor of the 3rd Inst. In it you refer to my letter of 23rd March. I assumed that your letter is really intended in acknowledgement of mine of the 22nd ultimo, and on the correctness of that assumption I now write you. It would be in accord with you that my reference to your conversation of the 19th March was uncalled for could I admit my inaccuracy, but this I cannot do. Your explanation, that the government proposed to convey to the company "alternate blocks, etc." in settlement of the third section subsidy in lieu of the land granted under that settlement already reached (this you confirmed in writing) I accept as an intimation of the government's intention. In all else you said to me (with the exception to the fourth section legislation to be introduced) I recognized that you spoke in your individual capacity. If not using the actual term, your explanations certainly conveyed to me the intention that "political expediency" necessitated the government's course. If not that, what was it? You will remember that subsequently I repeated to the full cabinet that that reason had been assigned, and on asking the confirmation of the cabinet, it was clearly given, nor was my assertion in any way questioned.

In reference to the paragraph in your letter, "I would have no authority to communicate with the government; etc." I may say that with the exception of your ministerial assurances respecting the fourth section subsection bill and your statement of the

government's proposal in respect to the third section, I did not for a moment look upon anything else you said as in any way committing the government, but merely as an expression of your intention to exercise your personal efforts to the end explained.

I, of course, could take no other meaning from your personal assurances, and it would have been ridiculous to have accepted them as an expression of the fixed intention of the government.

Aluding to the last clause in your letter permit me to say that it is not a "proposed settlement," but an "actual settlement," partially carried out which has been set aside.

Your meaning in the last few lines of your letter is not clear: "In any case you could not expect the government to carry out." No one could expect the government to do something impossible to be done. This statement is obviously correct, but what meaning do you wish me to draw from it?

Yours truly,

Hon. W. C. Wells, Victoria, B. C.

ANDREW J. HARRISON.

Yours truly,

W. C. WELLS.

Yours truly,

W. C. WELLS.